The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 87 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1915 PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
1915: April;				
17th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	—	—
24th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May	Persia	8000	—	—
8th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
15th "	Caledonia	8000	—	—
22nd "	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
29th "	Kashmir	9000	—	—

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kasuga Maru	K. Higo	6238	11th April	23rd April
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	18th April	26th April
Erin Maru	B Tsuda	3801	25th April	7th May
Iyo Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	3rd May	16th May

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 51TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs.	30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs.	26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs.	13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs.	10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Cairo	7700	10th April	12th April
City of Poona	7474	15th May	—
City of Calcutta	7636	—	19th May
City of Birmingham	7497	12th June	—
City of Lahore	6947	16th June	—

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	764
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. H. A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£	2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£	1,000,000
Reserve Fund		1,175,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

"DWARKA," 1,695, Thursday, 15th April 9 a.m. §C.M.

"LHASA," 2,148, Saturday, 17th April †Direct.

"LINGA," 2,185, Monday, 19th April 11 a.m. ¶ P.B., D. & C.M.

§ Cutch Mandvi.
†On arrival of the English Mail.
¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 15th April via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons on Thursday, 15th April calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

T. S. S. "VARELA," 4,645 tons, on or about 22nd April, via Porebunder, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

14th April, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S "Elysia"	6368	J. Kinnaird	9th April 1915
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 17th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	—	3rd June 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and exprienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA.

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs.	20,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs.	10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs.	8,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

G. H. BANDLE,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£	1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£	800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£	800,000
Reserve Fund	£	55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Cornor of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ percent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.

THE

ENGLISH PIANO

FOR

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME.

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/- & Rs. 1,300/-.
Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

INDIA GAUZE VESTS

Rs. 2.

Less 10% Cash discount.

AERTEX CELLULAR VESTS

Rs. 2-12.

Less 10% Cash discount.

SCOTCH GAUZE VESTS.

Rs. 3-8.

Less 10% Cash discount.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„	19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5819

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 332

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

INCORPORATED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS' TRAINING.—We Guarantee our students to fit them for the positions of official Auditors, Accountants, Secretaries. Managers, Book-keepers, Cashiers, Head Clerks and other responsible offices of Banking, Insurance and other Commercial Houses. Apply to The COMMERCIAL CORPORATION LTD., 53, Medows St., Fort, Bombay. 353

WANTED.

WANTED a SECOND HAND 2 Ton MOTOR WAGON. Apply to HEATLY and GRESHAM, LTD., 75, Hornby Road, Bombay. 279

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a qualified 1st Class Engineer of 25 years' experience, well versed in Steam as well as Diesel Oil Engines. Apply to Box No. 261, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 288

REQUIRED an ASSISTANT who can manage commercial business in mofussil, knowledge in accounts essential. Apply to Box No. 279, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 348

WANTED—BOARD and RESIDENCE in Dhobitalao by a Portugese bachelor. Will be glad to join a family or a chummery. Apply stating terms to Box No. 278, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 344

WANTED—An experienced well qualified MOTOR ENGINEER, for Motor repair Workshop; must know Motor Car, Motor Cycle, and Magneto repair, and take charge of Workshops. Apply to Box No. 280, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 349

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply food in or outside board, 1st class cook; 2 meals Rs. 50 p.m., for 2 Rs. 90. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 114

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by an Experienced Mechanic-shop Foreman, holds 3rd Class Engineer's certificate and has good experience of Steam and Diesel Oil Engines. Apply to Box No. 260, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 287

WANTED—Two CANVASSERS to secure orders for Indian cloth in Southern India. Apply sharp personally between 6 and 9 p.m.
DAMODARDASA RATTU,
Panachand Zaverchand, Bungalow, Walkeshwar.
334

A WELL CONNECTED and refined Mohammedan gentleman (batchelor) 23 years old graduate drawing Rs. 135 p.m. desires to correspond with a well educated girl or her guardians with a view to matrimony. She must be handsome, healthy, cheerful and under eighteen. Difference of caste or creed no bar, if otherwise suitable. Correspondence strictly private. Address with particulars to Box No. 268, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 312

WANTED a SMART SHORTHAND TYPIST for the BOMBAY SANITARY INSTITUTE. He should have passed School Final or Matric Examination and must be capable of carrying on correspondence and keeping accounts. Pay Rs. 50 per mensem.
Apply stating age and previous experience to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Bombay Sanitary Association, Muncipal Office, before the 26th April, 1915. 357

WANTED.—A Gujarati-knowing retired Government Judicial officer or a B.A., LL.B., of some years' standing for the combined post of District Magistrate and State Munsiff, Idar State. Pay Rs. 125 to start. Applications, which must come before 25th April, should be addressed to:—
DEWAN,
IDAR STATE,
Himatnagar, Mahi Kantha.
281

WANTED.

WANTED—A BROKER to arrange some matters of finance. For particulars apply to Box No. 275, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 329

WANTED—Fully qualified Medical-man, European, for a group of Gardens in Golaghat District, Assam.—Apply HON. SECRETARY, Golaghat Doctor's Association, Oating P. O. Assam. 182

WANTED—HORSE and CARRIAGE for hire by the month. Apply Box No 277, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 343

WANTED—An EXPERT COTTON SELECTOR with long experience in the trade. First class references required. Apply to Box No. 274, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 326

THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL, GHORA GALI.—Owing to increase of Staff the following posts are vacant. Asst. Master, Rs. 125-5-150. Trained Govt. Pensionable Post. Asst. Music Mistress Rs. 100. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 238

WANTED GRADUATES on Rs. 80—10—100 for Teachers' Posts in Municipal Schools in the Nagpur Circle. Service pensionable. None but those who have got a previous teaching experience need apply. Apply with testimonials to INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, Nagpur, C. P. 180

FOR SALE.

MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers noted for absolutely clean business methods. 336

FOR SALE—NEW SINGER SEWING MACHINE, 16 K, for Tailors and Shoe-makers. Apply to F. M. SHROFF, 200, Chira Bazar. 358

FOR SALE—Pathe Frere's Film Camera, complete in working order. Write or see MOTEE JETHA, Zaveri Building, Kalbadevi. 282

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 3, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 272

FOR SALE—A nice looking Roan C. B. PONY (gelding) about 13 hands, 7½ years, complete with saddle and bridle, very useful for district work. Price Rs. 200 or near offer. Sold for no fault. Apply to Box No. 216, Advt. Dept,, "Bombay Chronicle." 5818

OFFERS are invited for letting from 1st May 1915, stables in Bhindy Bazar, Parel Road, now in the occupation of Mr. KURSONDAS GOVINDJI, Contractor Livery stables. Apply to
RATANJI KAVASJI, Secretary,
The Haji Zenal Abidin, Shirazi Trust.
No. 1 Ash Lane, Fort. 318

FOR SALE—BERYL, Br. Aus mare, 7 years sound well bred. Winner of prizes in Australia. Good manners. Perfect in carriage or riding—Rs. 1,100.
ENGLISH VICTORIA, Canoe shape, spider wheels by Hooper used lightly for a year, Rs. 800.
Patent Leather Harness nearly new Rs. 60.
The Turnout which is one of the smartest and fastest in Bombay, including stable gear, syce's clothes, etc., for Rs. 1,800 or near offer. Apply to Box No. 282, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 352

FOR SALE.—12 H. P. ROVER CAR, 1914 MODEL with 4-5 seated Torpedo Body, painted Rover Grey with green upholstery. Complete with full standard equipment, including Rotax dynamo lighting set, hood, screen, 5 detachable wheels and tyres, horn, jack, tools, &c., Also the following extras:—Special large radiator, Smith speedometer, Smith 8-day clock, powerful second horn, nickel instead of standard brass finish throughout, luggage grid, aluminium matting, 3 spare tyres and tubes, cushion covers, lamp covers, &c., &c. Body specially built to give extra leg room in driving seat.
Delivered from Rover Works July 1914, and laid up in England owing to the War from August 1914 until imported last month. Total mileage to date under 750.
An exceptionally silent-running, car, in new condition throughout and just thoroughly tuned up for Indian climate. Only sold as owner under orders to non-motoring station.
Any inspection and trial in Bombay.
Cost, including importation charges, £445. Price Rs. 6,000. Not open to offers. Apply to:—
Capt. R. B. SPENCE,
4 Carnegy Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET

TO LET.—DEVLALI, CAMP VIEW, Nasik Road, large bungalow, well furnished, water laid. Apply JAMSHED & Co., Devlali. 123

TO LET.—For Parsis only at Murzban Road, 1st floor of Contractor's Building, electric lights and fans, from 1st May. 217

LARGE DRY GODOWN TO LET, vicinity Apollo Street, Apply to Box No. 283 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 359

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

TO BE LET.

TO LET—SHOP Meadow Street prominent place for any business. Apply to No. 69, Meadow Street. 354

TO LET—ROOMS with BOARD in Medow Street. Also outside Meals, Tiffin & Dinner Rs. 30 p. m. Cash in advance. Apply to "G" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 180

LONAVLA—Large newly built bungalow on main road with stable To Let. Commanding ghaut and valley view. Apply to J. R. MISTRY, Corner Grant Road. 346

MAHABALESHWAR—Well furnished bungalows, including Sandhurst Castle and St. James' Cottage, To Let. Apply to:—
ADARJEE BROS.
328 House Agents.

TO LET—Two FURNISHED ROOMS, a bed room and sitting room, electric lights and fans, suitable for married couple or 2 bachelors. Apply to Box No. 515, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 118

TO BE LET—SECOND FLOOR of house in Hughes Road, next to Police Station, consisting of sitting room, dining room, five bed-rooms, with bath rooms, electric lights, servants' quarters, either garage or stabling accommodation. For further particulars apply to OWNER, on the premises. 345

ON HIRE:—Poona to Mahableshwar, "ITALA" the best and most reliable noiseless Motor Car.
For five passengers Rs. 75.
For six passengers Rs. 90, with one hundred pounds of luggage free.
For Panchgani Rs. 10 less than above charges. Further particulars on enquiry.
Messrs. D. B. KOTWAL & SONS,
No. 2392, South Petty Staff Lines,
Camp, Poona.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public that SHANKER SHIVRAM and MOOLIBAI, wife of SHIVRAM MOOLLOOJI, have agreed to sell to my client the property hereunder described and that any person or persons having any claim thereon or thereto, by way of inheritance, charge mortgage, sale gift, lease, trust or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to me at my office at 16, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, and that otherwise after the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at the Southern side of the Bhandari Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 61, now under Ward No. 7,901 Street No. 13, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2,391 New No. 9,449 Old Survey No. 4,828 containing by admeasurement, one hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Flour Mill Company on or towards the West by the passage and beyond that by the house of Shaikh Yassum Rahimsha on or towards the North by the said Bhandari Street or otherwise Called Durgadevi Street, on or towards the South by the Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Chinnoo Rajanna.

N. C. DALAL,
Attorney for the Purchaser.
Dated this 13th day of April, 1915. 351

NOTICE,

Re: ESTATE of CASSUM POONJA, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan ..... Deceased

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts, or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed CASSUM POONJA, deceased who died at Bombay, on or about the 29th day of March 1914 and the Probate of whose WILL having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay was granted on the 2nd day of July, 1914, to Messrs. RAHIMTULLA KHALAKDINA and HAJI JUSSABBHAI ESSA KAPADIA, both of Bombay Khoja Mohamedan Inhabitants the Executors named in the said Will, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executors at the office of Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co., their Attorneys within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time, the said Executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall have notice.

Bombay, dated this 12th day of April 1915.
CRAWFORD BROWN & Co.
Attorneys for Messrs. Rahimtulla Khalakdina and Haji Jussabbhai Essa Kapadia Executors of the Will of the said deceased.
24, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 337.

THE MAHAVIR JAIN VIDYALAYA.

THE AFORESAID INSTITUTION shall be opened in early part of June next. Jain students who after passing their Matriculation Examination or any of the higher University examination wish to prosecute their study under this Institution in Bombay are desired to write to the undersigned for application form and for rules, bye-laws and regulations. The applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 31st May next,—(students passing their Matriculation Examination this year can forward their application reaching the Secretary on or before the 15th June next).
MOTICHAND G. KAPADIA,
Hon. Secretary,
Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya.
Princess Street, Manhar Building, Bombay. 331.

CURZON CLUB, CHOWPATY.

NOTICE is given that the name of the Curzon Club is changed to "WILLINGDON CLUB."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client Mr. TRIBHOWANDAS FAKIRCHAND has purchased the undermentioned property on the 7th day of April, 1915, at the Public Auction held on the premises by order of, and under instructions from Messrs. Mehta, Dalpatram and Laljee, Attorneys for Messrs. Purshottam Kalidas and others Trustees of the Sorathia Bhansali Mahanjan, of Bombay pursuant to the authority contained in the consent decree dated the 13th day of April, 1912, in Suit No. 319 of 1910, filed by the Advocate-General of Bombay against Devidas Vandravandas and others. All persons having claim against the said property by way of inheritance gift mortgage lease sale lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the same shall be regarded as null and void and considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Maruti Lane, Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-District of the Registrar of Bombay, containing by admeasurement according to the Collector's Bill 56 Square Yards but found on actual survey to contain 63¾ (sixty three and three fourth) square yards or thereabouts registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 87, New No. 762, Old Survey No. 46, New Survey No. 597, and the said messuage and tenement thereon being assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 5,550, and Street No. 22, and bounded as follows that is, on or towards the North by the Maruti Lane, on or towards the South by the property of the Bada Jugdishka Mandir of the Marwari community, on or towards the East by the property of the Sitaram Punch Mukhi Maruti temple and on or towards the West by the property of Kesharnith Vinayak Shroff.

AMIN & DESAI,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
Dated this 13th day of April, 1915. 347.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of Bai PURBAI, widow of MULJEE KHAISEY, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

PREMABAI, widow of KHAISEY DEWRAJ, of Cutch Nalia Bania Hindu Inhabitant, but at present residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
The 8th day of April, 1915.
Messrs. SHROFF, DINSHAW & DHARAMSI
355. Petitioners' Attorneys

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1235.

NOTICE.

The sale of Khattur Lane property advertised to take place this day, has been POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BALOO SARANG STREET, OR BHOOSARI MOHOLLA NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co, Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 19th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Krishna Fatah and Co., and on account and at the risk of the heirs and executors of the mortgagor Haji Shariff Sulleman deceased the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground situate lying and being at Bhoosari Moholla or Baloo Sarang Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, with all the tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, admeasuring 97 7-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 2003 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 170 and Street No. 39-41 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by a Sweeper's passage on the West by Bhoosari Moholla or Baloo Sarang Street, aforesaid, on the North by the property of Vora Mahomedalli Nulwala and on the South by the property of Sacoor Haji Hassan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspections of Title Deeds, &c., apply to Messrs. Subnis and Goregooker Solicitors attorneys for the said mortgagees at their office No. 35, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th April, 1915.

Do you enjoy your sleep—attack your work with vigor? No? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract invigorates, feeds tired nerves and makes life worth living. B—19

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, New Marine Lines, opposite the B. B. and C. I. Railway Office, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, dumbwaiters, large sideboard, drawing room suite, lined silk plush, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, fancy teapoys, cloth presses, low chairs and easy chairs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, brass and iron bedsteads, table lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of J. Frank Watson, Esq., Dy. Engineer, Bombay Improvement Trust and others.
The property of another gentleman.
One strong rubber tyred English built vis-a-vis in excellent condition.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ASMANI PEARLS.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Mustaffa bin Abdul Latiff the Pledgee and on account and risk of Abdul Gaffar Haji Ali Akbar Reza the Pledgor:—
One parcel of Asmani pearls weighing about 1200 chows. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred C. spring brougham with a handsome strong chestnut waler gelding, punch Kalyan, 6 years, quite free from bad marks and a new set of harness.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 14th April, 1915.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

AUCTION SALE of immoveable property, situate at 3rd Falkland Cross Lane, opposite Khetwadi 3rd Lane.
Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will by order of Mr. Ali Mahomed Gulam Husein and Mr. Hussan Gulam Husein the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Shivdas Nagindas the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 9th day of September, 1913, and made between the Mortgagor of one part and the Mortgagees of the other sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 16th day of April, 1915, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 113 square yards or thereabouts together with messuages, tenement, dwelling house or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Duncan Road, and Falkland Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 5524, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 2103, and Street No. 3 and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by the sweepers passage on or towards the West by the Falkland and Duncan Road on or towards the North by the property of Ruttanjee and on or towards the South by the house of Amratlal Bapujee and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Maneklal and Co., attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office, Dady House, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned auctioneers.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th April, 1915.

MESSRS. D'LAL M. & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th April, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL M. & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Elphinstone Circle, Fort, near Kemp & Co., piece-goods, jewellery and teak and blackwood, office and household furniture including single and double door cupboards, almyrahs, cupboards, glass door book cases, fancy carved cupboard in 3 pieces, tapestry lined drawing room suites arm and armless chairs, paneldoor cupboards book cases hat stands revolving book cases, dirty cloth baskets, washing tables, writing and dressing tables, English harp, oakwood seated chairs, ladies tables, marble top tables, etc., etc.
The property of a private gentleman.
Fancy almyrah, 2 fancy cabinets.
The jewellery such as pearl bangles, diamond and ruby rings, emerald roses, pins, collar buttons, etc., etc.
By order of the concerned office:—
34 pieces print.

D'LAL M. & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th April, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO ROYAL FAMILIES AND THOSE IN NEED OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE (SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER) AND ELECTRIC CHANDELLIERS ETC., BRONZE ELECTRIC STATUES, TERRA-COTTA FIGURES RICH PLATEDWARE ETC.

Under instructions from the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on SUNDAY, the 18th day of April, 1915, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at Dilkhoosh Manzil, situate opposite the Chowpathy Royal Opera house and next to Dr. Kerawala's Hospital, the valuable and neat-made French-polished household furniture such as elegant Drawing Room chesterfield sofas and chairs, chest of drawers, handsome side-boards, fancy side and corner-cabinets, venetian glass mirrors fancy tile and marble top teapoys arm and armless chairs, Lady's writing tables mirror door almiras show cases, hatstands, towel horse dressing and washing tables dumbwaiters palm stands flower pots majolica pillars, flower vases, electric chandelliers, electric bronze statues brackets, terra-Cotta figures rich platedware and other precious miscellaneous articles.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
N. B.:—The above goods being rare and worth collecting, it is our special request to the intending buyers to have a look.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND HANDSOME TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CONSISTING OF ELEGANT CHESTERFIELD SOFAS AND CHAIRS DINING TABLE, BOOK-CASE, &c. BELONGING TO 96TH BERAR INFANTRY OFFICER'S MESS.
Under instructions from the President, 96th Berar Infantry Officer's Mess,, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th April, 1915 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, very valuable handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture consisting of Chesterfield sofas and chairs, dining table in 6 pieces, dining chairs, centre tables, fancy teapoys, revolving book-cases, side tables, dumbwaiters, card tables, arm chairs, dressing tables, chiffoneers, easy chairs writing tables &c.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th April, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH
Charni Road.
TO-NIGHT
THE REFINED SHOW FOR REFINED PEOPLE
THROUGH ONE MAN'S CRIME
A lively modern drama featuring MISS ELEANOR WOODRUFF who has lately delighted the English audiences by her beautiful acting. For excellence of acting and power of sustained interest this drama is equal to the best we have ever shown.
A SOUL'S AWAKENING
A RED-INDIAN DRAMA of UNUSUAL THEME
AND
a Novel Amercian Comedy entitled
HUBBY & THE PAWN-TICKET
If you owe yourself a laugh see this Comedy.
We beg to draw the attention of our clients to the coming editions of
PATHE'S GAZETTE
which will contain exclusive and first hand pictures from the Russian front.
Time and Prices as usual.

TO LET—Alfred Theatre, Calcutta, for a long period, and Empire Theatre, Bombay, on week days.
THE
Parsi Alfred Theatrical Co.
will perform at
THE EMPIRE THEATRE, FORT,
To-night, Wednesday 14th, at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)
BAZM-E-FANI
i. e. Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet
(In Oriental Garb)
Prices of admission Rs. 2, 1-8, 1-4, 1, As. 12 & 6
C. P. KHATOW,
(Telephone No. 286.) Proprietor.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to one p.m., (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY the 21st day of April, 1915, for the supply of clothing to Peons and others.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. The Tenderers must furnish with the tender the names of the partners constituting the firm.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

A. G. CHRISTIANSEN,
M.S.E.A; M.I.M.E.
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office, Chinchpokli, 13-4-15.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p.m.

KINEMACOLOR

THE KING'S VISIT TO BOMBAY

Landing at Apollo Bunder—The Drive Through the City—Welcome by Indian School Children—The Delhi Durbar.

FIGHT FOR THE ARGONNE

WIFFLES—THE MASKED MARKSMAN.

"PAPA'S WIFE"

A merry little musical comedy

presented by

MISS VIOLET FRAMPTON and MR. JAMES MCGRATH.

Good Music, Witty Dialogue,

Beautifully Staged.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

The Home of Quality Pictures.

Phone | Sandhurst Road | No. 1,266.

A Pressing Invitation to ALL PICTURE-GOERS in Bombay to WITNESS during the Last 3 Nights the 3rd INSTALMENT of Parts 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, & 18 of the World-Boomed Serial Film

THE TREY O' HEARTS.
THE TREY O' HEARTS.
THE TREY O' HEARTS.
THE TREY O' HEARTS.
THE TREY O' HEARTS.
THE TREY O' HEARTS.

36,000 Ft.—30 Parts in 5 Instalments.

THE KOHINOOR OF ALL BRILLIANT FILMS.

THE FILM THAT HAS MADE OUR NAME AND CREATED A GREAT SENSATION IN BOMBAY.

AN UNANIMOUS VERDICT.

SUCH FILM WAS NEVER BEFORE SEEN AND SCREENED, & THEIR REMAINS A DOUBT WHETHER ITS MATCH CAN EVER BE SEEN IN FUTURE.

If you have not seen the preceding parts, do not mind. To enable you to follow the story we furnish you the explanatory Synopsis on the screen.

DO NOT LET GO THIS GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO SEE THE ONE & ONLY FILM YET PRODUCED & WHICH HAS MET WITH TREMENDOUS SUCCESS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

3 Shows: 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

POPULAR PEOPLE'S PRICES.

The 4th Instalment will be shown on Saturday next.

OLYMPIA CINEMA.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.

DANCING AND SKATING

Confetti Evening

9-30 to Midnight

WEDNESDAY, 14th April

Next time you have a disagreeable cough, don't let it wear you out, Get a box of Zymole Trokeys, they loosen the cough and stop the irritation.

27

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30

AT GAIETY

10 O'clock Performance at

EDWARD'S THEATRE (late La Scala)

To-Night Last Night of the Present Attractive Programme.

STILLWELL THE MYSTIC

Mdlle. ELSIE

LITTLE MARIE

Voice of Angels (for the last time)

To-morrow New Artistes and Gala Night.

Producing the Screamingly Funny Musical Scena entitled "Chrysenthumums"

SOME OF THE BEST AND MOST AUTHENTIC BOOKS ON THE PRESENT WAR.

	Cloth. Rs.	Paper. Rs.
The Russian Army from within ...	1 14	1 8
The German Army from within ...	1 14	1 8
The French Army from within ...	1 14	1 8
The British Army from within ...	1 14	1 8
How Germany Makes War Bernhardi ...	1 14	1 8
Cavalry By Bernhardi ...	1 14	1 8
France and the Next War ...	1 14	1 8
The German Enigma ...	1 14	
Germany and the Germans from an American Point of View ...	1 14	
The Reality of War ...	1 14	1 8
The Nations in Arms ...	1 14	1 8
Men Around the Kaiser ...	1 8	
Jena or Sedan? French Victory or German ...	1 8	
Imperial Germany ...	1 8	
The Great War Book, Facts you Should Know about the War ...	1 2	0 12

The following at 12 annas each.

Germany's Great Lie.
"Disarm." The most famous War Novel.
The Fighting Retreat to Paris.
Famous Fights of Native Indian Regiments.
The Campaign of Sedan. 40 Years ago.
In the Firing Line. Heroes of the War by Land and Sea.
The Russian Advance.
The Fleets at War.
How the War Began.
Great Battles of the World.
Air-Craft in War.
A Scrap of Paper. The Inner History of German Diplomacy.
The Red Cross in War.
"40 Years After." Story of the Franco-German War.
British Regiments at the Front.
The Campaign round Liege.
Hacking through Belgium.
Lloyd's A. B. C. of the War. Facts about the Countries involved, Armies and Navies engaged, etc.
Great Men of the Great War.
The "Windsor" Christmas Number. 15 coloured plates.
The First Phase of the Great War. "The Graphic Extras, 1914" Rs. 4.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON

Booksellers and Publishers.
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI (ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills: Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

WANTED.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMRITSAR NATIONAL INSURANCE (AND BKG.) CO., LD., throughout the island and presidency of Bombay. Good prospects and other emoluments. For particulars apply to the undermentioned:—

Note—The Company's schemes are best to suit the purse and convenience of all class of people. Persons intending to get their lives insured or to make provision for the education and marriage of their children need apply sharp to:—

K. ANANT RAM & BROS.,
Chief Agents,
17.19, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—*The Bank of Bombay.*

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Take Zymole Trokeys for your cough. They will stop it by soothing the irritated membrane of the throat. Hoarseness is relieved and the throat strengthened. 24

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 13.

The disturbance in North-west India is less marked and has given only a few falls of rain in extreme north. The largest amount is one inch at Drosh. The temperature remains in defect in North-West India.

Forecast:—A few falls in North-East India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 13th April, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the extreme western and north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in Sind. Day temperature continues in defect in upper Sind and Rajputana; night temperature is below normal in Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature has risen and is now in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—No rainfall of importance has been reported. Conditions continue slightly unsettled in the Punjab.

A few dust or thunderstorms are possible in the Punjab and a few thunderstorms in the southern half of the Deccan and in the south-east Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 13th of April, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	9.64	—1.16
Do. (12th)	74.8	63.0	47	..	0.58	—8.46
Jask	83.1	69.0	78	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	4.48	0.79
Do. (12th)	83.4	71.2	73	..		
PUNJAB—						
Multan	90.3	65.5	61	..	0.95	—0.63
Rawalpindi	78.1	57.2	73	0.05	11.32	2.05
Lahore	86.8	67.1	60	..	5.26	1.72
Hissar	91.3	66.2	42	..	3.89	..
Ambala	89.7	63.7	73	..	5.49	—0.14
Delhi	91.5	70.6	60	..	12.10	9.19
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	93.8	72.6	48	..	8.17	6.51
Mainpuri	96.9	71.8	51	..	4.55	2.44
Jhansi	97.6	72.8	36	..	3.46	1.61
Cawnpore	98.4	75.3	43	..	3.45	1.37
Allahabad	101.4	73.3	34	..	5.04	2.83
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	87.3	60.8	17	..	1.17	..
Karachi	83.1	69.4	46	..	2.43	0.89
Ajmer	88.9	69.5	32	..	3.70	2.84
Jalpore	90.5	67.4	29	..	3.62	2.09
Kotah	96.0	75.8	21	..	5.91	4.76
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	83.0	69.0	57	..	1.43	0.93
Dwarka	81.3	74.9	67	..	2.42	1.74
Veraval	82.4	77.8	52	..	1.25	0.76
Rajkot	90.8	67.8	66	..	0.45	—0.06
Bhavnagar Para	92.2	72.6	65	..	0.18	—0.42
Surat	96.7	72.3	54	..	0.79	0.44
Ahmedabad	94.8	75.3	44	..	0.88	—0.07
Deesa	94.6	69.8	40	..	0.96	0.44
Neemuch	93.7	62.2	26	..	4.82	3.51
Indore	95.4	68.7	36	..	2.19	1.25
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	100.3	71.7	28	..	3.76	1.10
Saugor	97.8	73.2	25	..	3.49	1.11
Hoshangabad	101.3	77.2	33	..	4.98	3.23
Khandwa	101.4	72.3	32	..	3.11	1.89
Akola	101.4	75.7	24	..	4.96	3.39
Amroati	104.3	77.1	23	..	4.55	3.45
Nagpur	104.6	78.9	29	..	5.93	3.20
Chanda	104.5	75.0	49	..	5.86	2.73
Raipur	104.6	75.8	25	..	3.05	0.52
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.6	77.6	68	..	1.17	0.58
Ratnagiri	91.7	74.3	60	..	0.54	—0.21
Mormugao	89.2	78.0	75	..	1.68	0.89
Karwar	90.9	76.0	77	..	5.70	3.72
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	100.9	69.5	36	..	4.62	2.73
Ahmednagar	99.3	70.4	28	..	3.86	1.27
Poona	100.8	69.7	47	..	0.95	—0.77
Sholapur	103.8	79.5	19	..	6.67	4.87
Bijapur	102.4	78.6	26	..	6.30	4.59
Belgaum	98.3	68.5	29	..	4.93	2.06
Aurangabad	99.9	78.1	31	..	4.68	3.16
Nizamabad (Indur).	104.0	76.7	37	..	4.29	2.36
Hyderabad	102.0	83.1	51	..	4.31	1.65
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	92.9	80 9	72	..	3.62	0.09
Calicut	92.0	81 1	78	..	10.52	2.06
Cochin	91.6	80.0	76	..	23.28	10.20
Colombo	91.1	74.1	94	0.08	28.04	—3 52
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95.3	77.5	81	..	7.66	0.59
Bellary	1 4 5	81.0	28	..	4.99	2.29
Cuddapah	106.4	81.6	54	..	9.37	4.48
Madras	91.2	76.3	76	..	24.96	4.35
Bangalore	98.6	67.6	55	..	4.77	—0.16
Coimbatore	100.5	71.5	60	..	7.79	1.49
Trichinopoly	101.6	74 6	66	..	7.60	—1.77
Negapatam	92.4	80.1	80	..	22.22	—7.43

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth. on Still.	Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth. on Still.
	April.	h. m.	ft. in.	Ap.	h. m.	ft. in.
U	13	m 11 6	27 6	13	m 4 40	16 4
		11 7a	27 1		4 54a	18 2
W	14	m 11 40	27 10	14	m 5 7	15 11
		11 33a	27 1		5 27a	18 3
TH.	15	m 0 12a	28 0	15	m 5 33	15 8
		11 57a	26 10		5 59a	18 5
F.	16	m 0 42a	27 11	16	m 6 29a	15 9
		1 11a	27 8		6 30a	18 7
SAT.	17	m 0 21	26 7	17	m 6 25	15 9
		1 11a	27 3		7 0a	19 2
SUN	18	m 0 46	26 2	18	m 6 51	16 0
		1 41a	27 3		7 29a	19 9
M	19	m 1 12	25 8	19	m 7 17	16 6
		1 42a	26 8		7 57a	20 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April,	Sunrise	Sunset
13 (Tuesday)	6h. 24m.	6h. 56m
14 (Wednesday)	6h. 23m.	6h. 56m
15 (Thursday)	6h. 22m.	6h. 56m
16 (Friday)	6h. 21m.	6h. 56m
17 (Saturday)	6h. 21m.	6h. 57m
18 (Sunday)	6h 20m.	6h. 57m
19 (Monday	6h. 19m.	6h. 57m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915, April 7th, 1h 42 4m a.m. New Moon 1915, April 14th, 5h. 5-7m p.m First Quarter 1915 April 22nd, 9h, 9.1m. p.m. Full Moon 1915 April 29th, 7h, 49-8m. p.m.

HIS OLD LOVE.

DAMAGE OF ONE FARTHING AWARDED IN A BREACH OF PROMISE ACTION.

One farthing damages was awarded in the London Sheriff's Court during mail week to an elderly widower in an action against a lady for breach of promise. They had been sweethearts in their youth, but had drifted apart, and since then the plaintiff had been married twice. The plaintiff explained to the Under-Sheriff and the jury that in his latest love affair "the offer of marriage really came from her."

The plaintiff was Mr. William Henry Gardner, a Paddington painter and decorator, who said that his age was 69. The defendant, about seventeen years younger, was Miss Fanny Land, who runs a tea-shop with her sister at Westcliff-on-Sea.

Counsel for the plaintiff admitted that it was a somewhat unusual occurrence for a man to be the plaintiff in such an action. More than thirty years ago the parties were on very affectionate terms and it was anticipated that they would be married. In the end, however, they drifted apart, and he married another girl. After his wife's death he married and his second wife died about two years ago.

Old memories were revived by a notice in a newspaper, and the plaintiff got into touch with the Misses Land. He received a letter containing the following:

"We are in a lovely place, and we have every comfort that earth can give. . . . . I have a lot to tell you, but I have not time to write more, we are so busy. I hope to hear from you soon. Good-bye and and God bless you.—With love from us both, I remain, yours ever sincerely, Fanny Land."

He visited the sisters, and eventually, said counsel, defendant "practically asked him to marry her." He agreed, the wedding being fixed for Dec. 19. But before the date arrived he received the following postcard from defendant's sister:

"You must not come here any more. Keep away. You worry my sister, made her quite ill. I shall have some friends to live with us.—E. Land."

The plaintiff, an elderly man with grey hair and a heavy white moustache, in his evidence repeatedly referred to the two sisters jointly, and the Under-Sheriff remarked: "I suppose your memory has not failed you. It was this particular sister you were in love with?" (Laughter.)

Explaining how the proposal of marriage was brought about, the plaintiff said that the defendant asked him if he would like to live in the house with her and her sister. "I said: 'In what capacity or occupation?' (Laughter.) Do you mean that you wish me to be your husband? She said 'Yes, that is what I mean.' So the offer of marriage really came from her." The plaintiff added that he parted most affectionately "both with the defendant and her sister." (Laughter.)

The jury, as stated, awarded plaintiff one farthing damages.

INDIA AND ENEMY TRADE.

On March 9 in the House of Commons Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether he could give the House any information regarding the action taken by the Secretary of State or by the Government of India for promoting the capture of enemy trade.

Mr. Charles Roberts: A series of leaflets has been issued by the Commercial Intelligence Department in India dealing with various industries, and an exhibition of samples of German and Austrian imported goods has been held at Calcutta. It is proposed to hold similar exhibitions at Bombay and Madras. In this country the Secretary of State for India made a temporary appointment at the beginning of November of an officer, under the title of Indian Trade Commissioner, working in touch with the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, to assist in expanding the market for Indian raw materials in the industries of the United Kingdom.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 13th April, 1915, was 30.029 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the anerold no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all anerold readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th April, 1915

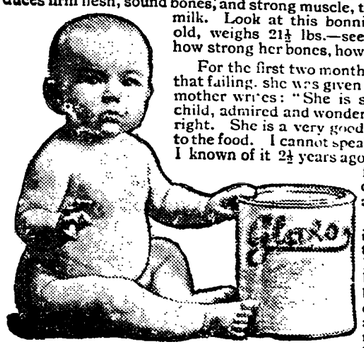
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ..	29.839 inches.
Temperature of Air ...	83.1 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	74.6 "
Dew Point ...	71.2 "
Relative humidity of Air ...	0.675 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)...	1.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air ...	89.6 "
Minimum do. do. ...	76.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight...	NNE,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight...	262 miles.

It is expected that there will be slight delay in bringing cases before the Special Commissioners under the Defence of India Act. The Lahore conspiracy case will not be ready for sending before the Court on the 26th instant as first arranged and similar delay is probable in the case before the Multan Commissioners which was to begin about the end of this week.

The Food that will suit your Baby

is Glaxo—the food that contains extra cream and milk-sugar, so that it produces firm flesh, sound bones, and strong muscle, the same as healthy breast milk. Look at this bonnie baby—she is 7 months old, weighs 21¼ lbs.—see how firm is her flesh—how strong her bones, how straight up she sits.



For the first two months she had breast milk, but that failing, she was given nothing but Glaxo. Her mother writes: "She is such a fine, firm, healthy child, admired and wondered at, as she sits bolt upright. She is a very good baby, which I put down to the food. I cannot speak too highly of Glaxo: had I known of it 2½ years ago I would not have lost my first lovely baby, who could keep nothing down and died at 8 months."

Glaxo is the food that is recommended by doctors and used in Children's Hospitals throughout the United Kingdom. All babies, even from birth, can easily digest Glaxo, and obtain all the nourishment from every drop of Glaxo they swallow.

Give your baby Glaxo and see how satisfied he is, how keen he always is for his bottle of Glaxo, and what a comfort his steady progress is to you.

Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

Awarded Gold Medal, International Medical Congress Exhibition, London, 1913.

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

Sold by all Chemists and Stores at Re. 1-2, Rs. 2-0 & Rs. 4-8.

Local Office, Taj Buildings, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

3583

WE WANT MEN.

We want the men who want the best—the keen discriminating judges who are most particular in their requirements—to examine the L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter.

By using Ball Bearings in the Typebar Joints and also for the Carriage and Segment shift o the New Model L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter all frictional points have been made Anti-Frictional.

Instead of a bearing whose every successive movement does just a little more toward destroying perfect adjustment, each vital wearing part of the **L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITER**, has the kind of bearings which tens of thousands of vibrations will cause to work smoother, if that were possible, than when first put together.

Did you ever notice a typewritten paragraph beginning with a capital letter away out of place? Looked badly, didn't it? Probably the operator's fingers were tired shifting a heavy carriage. There's no carriage-lifting with the L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITER.

The types themselves are advanced to capital position by the easy, ball bearing Typebar Segment Shift.

Ask for a demonstration or write for Illustrated Pamphlets

To the Sole Agents in India:

W. K. WADDELL & Co.,

237, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

"SYRUP BRAHMI"

Used with remarkable success in Loss of Memory, Hysteria, Epilepsy, Insanity, and Mental Derangements. Removes hoarseness and improves the voice, and as such is valuable to Singers and Speakers.

Price Ans. 12 per phial.

EXTRACT GULANCHA LIQ. Co.

Our Liquid extract of Gulancha with our LIQUID EXTRACT OF KALMEGHA is an excellent combination for Malarial fever at all its stages. It enriches blood, improves appetite, removes dropsy and Anaemia and all liver complaints.

Price Re. one a phial.

EXTRACT KURCHI LIQ.

A specific for acute and chronic Dysentry, Used in conjunction with our LIQUID EXTRACT OF BAEL, it cures even the most obstinate cases.

Price Rs. 1-4 per phial.

"AQUA PTYCHOTIS CONC."

This wellknown preparation of ours is highly efficacious in Diarrhoea, Flatulence and other digestive disorders.

Price Ans. Eight per phial.

THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ltd., CALCUTTA.

Agents:—NATIONAL AGENCY, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

J. BARTON

F.I.O., F.S.M.O., D.M.O.A., (LOND.

LONDON EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

Mr. J. Barton is the only qualified London Eyesight Specialist in Bombay. His above sight-testing qualifications combined with the practical experience gained at the manufactories of England, Germany, France and America ensure the very best results.

Sight tested free. Best quality glasses. Prices very moderate

THE ONLY ADDRESS—HORNBY—OPPOSITE'S LIBRARY.

SEASON "NOW ON"

MATHERAN

"ROYAL HINDU HOTEL"

PALATIAL BUNGALOW—!
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—!
RICH FOOD AND MILK—!

Over 20,000 Gentlemen have partronized the Hotel during the last 8 years.
SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR FAMILIES

For full particulars:—

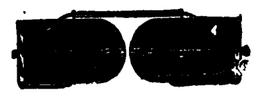
GOVINDJI VASANJI

(1) Thakurdwar, BOMBAY.
(2) Chowk Hall, MATHERAN.

Tele. No. 1656

Use "The Amulet"
Glare (Protected in England and India by His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.)
Protector, For Cool Clear Vision.
With neutral tinted Lenses,
PRICE
WITH Rs.6. CASE

FRONT VIEW.



BACK VIEW.

Showing Detachable Ear Adjustments.
With Amber tinted Lenses and side pieces Rs. 15
" Raysophyll " " " " Rs. 15.

Saves a host of trouble.

SOLE INVENTORS & PATENTEES.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

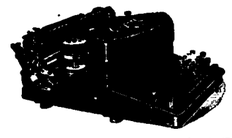
Manufacturing Opticians and Contractors to His Majesty's Government

Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Simla Madras & Rangoon.

Head Offices:—
19, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

Can also be obtained from Wheeler's Railway Book Stalls.

EMPIRE TYPEWRITER
RS. 225 ONLY.



THE ONLY STANDARD
BRITISH MADE
Over 2,000 "Empires"
IN H. M. GOVT.
Over 150,000 "Empires"
IN DAILY USE.
Catalogues from Sole Agents:
EMPIRE TYPEWRITER AGENCY
281, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

FREE SERVANTS !!

THE MILITARY PENSIONERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, Servant Supplying Agency and Military Contractors,—All sorts of goods and provision suppliers.

This Association undertakes the supply of military pensioners for employment under any mercantile firms and the gentry of Bombay and mofusils without any commission.

Trial respectfully solicited. Apply sharp to the

SECRETARY,
Mooshaferkhana, Near C. Market,
Bombay.
221

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, April 12th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" " Sales of East Indian ..	450
" " Imports	9,000
Mid. Americans	5.75
Egyptian F.G.F.	8.15

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

..	May ..	9.84
	July ..	10.14
New York Official noon call	May ..	9.82
	July ..	10.14
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	May ..	9.60
	July ..	9.86

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, April 13.

Estimated Sales ..	8,000
Total Imports ..	43,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	To-day's price.
M.-J.	5.57
J.-J.	5.63
J.-A.	5.70
O.-N.	5.84
J.-F.	5.92
M.-A.	5.98

Liverpool, April 12th.

Opening Tone	....
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	9,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	5.62	5.67
June-July	5.68	5.73
July-Aug.	5.76	5.81
Oct.-Nov.	5.90	5.95
Jan.-Feb.	5.98	6.03
Mar.-April	6.03	6.08

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 12th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June.	5.62	5.66
June-July.	5.68	5.72
July-Aug.	5.76	5.79
Oct.-Nov.	5.90	5.93
Jan.-Feb.	5.98	6.01
Mar.-April	6.03	6.07

The cause of dysentery

A condition of poor health forms a common starting point of dysentery. Therefore, to avoid this dreaded complaint, everyone resident in India should take particular care to maintain a condition of health and physical fitness.

A course of SCOTT'S Emulsion builds up and strengthens every part of the body. It enriches the blood, strengthens the lungs, tones up the vital forces and promotes the necessary condition of health to resist dysentery and bowel trouble.

SCOTT'S Emulsion

"O. T."

A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
Sold by all Stores.

SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOME

SVIC

GRAND CHAMPAGNE
HIGH CLASS TABLE AND
VERMOUTH WINES.

DEPOT: 233, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

Special Advertisement Price for March only, VERMOUTH Re. 1-6 per Bottle

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, April 12th.

Good Bengal M. G.	4.14
F. G. " "	4.26
Fine " "	4.38
Good Oomra M. G.	4.48
F. G. " "	4.60
Fine " "	4.72
Good M. G. Oomra	4.48
Fine " "	4.72
Good Broach	5.05
F. G. "	5.20
Fine "	5.35

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 12th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	29,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	28,000
Futures at New York May	9.79
Previous closing price.. ..	9.87
Futures at New York July	10.10
Previous closing price	10.17
Spot Cotton at New York	10.10
Previous price	10.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.37
Previous price	9.31
Futures at New Orleans May	9.51
Previous price	9.60
Futures at New Orleans July	9.78
Previous price	9.92
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7⅞
Demand Bills	4.79.25
Silver Commercial Bars	50½

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 12

Bar Silver Spot	23⅝
Closing Tone of silver :—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4⅛
" " " " 6 " ..	4¼
Interest day to day loans	1½
" 7 day market loans	1½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 12th

WHEAT

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal	58
TONE :—Steady.	
Wheat afloat for United Kingdom	2,690,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—60lbs. Value	60
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. Nominal,	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Nominal	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship April-May sellers	49-3
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May	53-6
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May sellers	49-6
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May	54
Calcutta Linseed May-June Paid	53
Toria Rapeseed	52

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May Paid	48 3-8

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) March—Hull sellers	£7-11-3

METALS

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£72½
Copper Braziers	£89
English Best Selected Copper	80
Yellow Metal	9
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	17
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	14-5 to 14-10

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominally	30

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay	22/3 to 23/3

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta—	
June	16/9
July	16/4½
August-September	16/1½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi.—	
June.	16/10½
July	16/6
August-September.	16/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—	
June	18/3
July	17/7½
August-September.	17/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi.—	
June.	18/4½
July	17/9
August-September.	17/4½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/7
Ceylon Rubber	2/4½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 13.

This morning the market opened quiet but steady, with very little doing.

At Colaba, however, a firmer feeling prevailed owing to a fair demand from the bazaar and mills for both ready and forward. Prices rose from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 over the morning rates.

A fair business has been reported.

We quote:—
Fine M. G. Broach, April, 233.
Fine M. G. Broach, May, 234.
Fine M. G. Bengal, May, 171.
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola, May, 200.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good M. G. Broach, April, 268.
Fully Good Bengal, January, 199.
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola, January, 230.

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F. G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach ..	..	..	268	Apl. 25-16
"	232/3	..	..	" 25-15
M. G. Bengal (Ry. terms) ..	..	199	..	Jan. 25-16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh ..	180	165	..	May 1915
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	210/1	..	..	May 1915
M. G. Nagpore ..	207/6	..	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal ..	204	..	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	201	..	..	Do.
M. G. Oomrawatee (description) ..	199	..	..	Do
M. G. Akola, Khgm. Fair staple ..	197	..	..	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	223	Do.
H. G. Westerns ..	..	..	210	May 25-15
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	216	Do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	229	Do.
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	229	Do.
M. G. Broach ..	233	..	..	Do.
M. G. Bengals ..	169	..	..	Do.
M.G. Akola, Khagm,	229	..	..	Jan. 1916

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 12th April, 1915:—

Cotton	30,087 Bales
Wheat	9,749 cwts
Linseed	4,730 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	4,171 "
Ginjellyseed	1,243 "
Poppyseed	5 "
Groundnuts	2,137 "
Castorseed	2,586 "
Rice	6,125 "
Myrabollans	74 "
Cottonseed	2,204 "
Mowraseed	143 "
Gram	4,731 "
Joowar	2,939 "
Barley	4,720 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent ..... Rs. 7, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi ..... Rs. 6-11, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent ..... Rs. 6-5, R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent ..... Rs. 7, R. D.

Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Forward ..... Rs. 7-8, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6-4, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 6-6, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 6-15, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 6-13, B. T. per cwt.

Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Forward ..... Rs. 7, R. D. per cwt.

Groundnuts.
Rs. 27, B. T. per candy.

Mowraseed.
Rs. 4, B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 5-10, R. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed.
Rs. 2-11, R. D. per cwt.

Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent ..... Rs. 8-8, R. D. per cwt.
White sm. gr. 15 per cent. ..... Rs. 40-8, B. T. per candy.
Black Katni ..... Rs. 37, B. T. per candy.
Mughi ..... Rs. 41-8, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat ..... Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Kathiawar ..... Rs. 9-4, R. D. per cwt.
Red Jubbulpore ..... Rs. 38-8, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 15-16d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 3 15-16d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 3 31-32d. June.

Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready ... 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do. forward ..... 1s. 4 7-32d. June.
Do. 4 m-s. do. ..... 1s. 4¼d.
Francs 3 m-s. do. ..... 173 nominal.
60 d-s. Hongkong 134
Do. Shanghai 171
60 d-s. Yokohama ..... 148¾ to 149

BULLION.

We quote:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-8-3
Bombay do.	24-1-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-0
English Dragons	15-1-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	60-14-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 13.

The Cotton Mill Share Market kept very firm to-day and a fair advance was recorded in certain shares. Tata Iron and Steel shares also ruled steady.

In Mill shares Davids were placed at Rs. 552½, Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 417½, Madhavji to Rs. 1,115 x.d., Standard to Rs. 955 and Colabas to Rs. 1,350.

Swadeshi stood firm at Rs. 1,460 and Centrals at Rs. 1,845.

Kohinoors were quoted at Rs. 780, Ahmedabad Advance at Rs. 780, Currimbhai at Rs. 175 and Crescent at Rs. 95.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares after touching Rs. 897½ closed at Rs. 892½.

Bank of Bombay shares were in demand at Rs. 1,580.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 217.

Ahmedabad Prantij Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 650, Sialkot Naromals at Rs. 55½, Gujrat Ry. at Rs. 103 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 562½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares after touching Rs. 98 closed at Rs. 97. Deferred were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 195 to Rs. 198.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1,110.

Tata Iron and Steel Preference shares were placed at Rs. 157.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. G. P. Notes stood unchanged at Rs. 92½.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (long dated) changed hands at Rs. 98 7/8.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

We have received the following circular, dated 18th March from Messrs. Samuel and Montagu:—

The movements of gold have been again more active.

The following amounts have been received by the Bank of England:—
March 11th £1,193,000 in bar gold.
March 11th £1,23,000 in foreign gold coin.
March 12th £27,000 in bar gold.
March 15th £19,000 in bar gold.
March 16th £15,000 in bar gold.
March 16th £100,000 in sovereigns released.
March 17th £126,000 in bar gold.
March 17th £25,000 in sovereigns released.
Withdrawals have been made as under:—
March 11th £124,000 in foreign gold coin.
March 11th £400,000 in sovereigns set aside for Argentina.
March 12th £160,000 in sovereigns set aside for Argentina.
March 13th £150,000 in sovereigns set aside for Argentina.
March 15th £115,000 in sovereigns set aside for Argentina.
March 15th £503,000 in foreign gold coin.
March 16th £70,000 in sovereigns set aside for Argentina.
March 17th £380,000 in sovereigns set aside for Argentina.

During the week the reduction on balance was £274,000.

SILVER.

The undertone continues good, but the movements of the price during the last few days give little encouragement to prophecy.

A succession of foreign coinage orders have lifted quotations from the dead level of 22½d. ruling throughout November and the three succeeding months, but before higher prices can be maintained, China has to be reckoned with.

It must be remembered that not only are stocks in Shanghai extremely large, but also a substantial portion of the stock in London about a million and a quarter sterling—is held on account of the same quarter.

A sudden upward rise in the price of silver provokes necessarily a somewhat similar movement of the China exchanges. This movement, in turn, often causes exchange operations that set free some of the silver held on China account in this market.

Thus an automatic reaction takes place, more or less effective, in proportion to the amount of silver set free, the power of the silver market here to absorb it, and the limits set to sales by the conditions which govern the China exchanges at the time.

These considerations throw light on the movements of the last few days.

A week ago, the convergence at one period of several Continental buying orders upon a very ill supplied market ran the price to 24 5/16d., and disturbed the balance of the China exchanges.

The issue remained in doubt for three days, but when China began to sell, the price fell from 24½d. on the 15th to 24¼d. on the 16th. Yesterday selling orders limited to 24d. upon a market temporarily deprived of buyers, forced the quotation to 23 15/16d. To-day, a still more heavy fall occurred, and 23 5/8d. was recorded.

Meanwhile, the actual condition of the silver market has not been materially effected. Supplies, apart from China, are, and are likely to be, very restricted, and the prospects of demand are far from discouraging.

The Indian Bazaars, which have purchased on a smaller scale than usual for several weeks, will probably ask for silver when they realize that the level is really justified by the conditions of the market.

The stock in Bombay consists of 6,700 bars, compared with 5,700 last week.

No shipment has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.
March 12 24 3/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
March 13, 24 3/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
March 15, 24 1/4 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
March 16, 24 1/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
March 17 23 15/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
March 18, 23 5/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Average for the week. 24.052 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Bank Rate ..... 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
U.S.A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

The quotation to-day for cash is 11/16d. below that fixed a week ago.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 13.

In the Share Market yesterday complaints of excessive heat had probably some connection with the want of life which was observed. Jute shares although ruling fairly steady did not attract much attention. Coal shares found more buyers and ruled steadier. Tea shares continued in strong request at full rates. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal, Giridih 12/8; S. L. Equitable (prefs.) 98; Lakurka 20/12, 21; Raneegunge 22/8, 22/12; South Govindpur 7/4, 7/6, 7/8, 7/10; Sudamdih (prefs.) 12/8; Teetulmuri 9/4.

Jute:—Barnagore 74/8, 75/8; Empire (ord.) 12/2, 12/6; Fort William (ord.) 61, 61/8; Gourepore (prefs.) 101; Hooghly (prefs.) 11; Kamarhatty (prefs.) 102; Kinnison (prefs.) 119; Northbrook (prefs.) 107.

Tea:—Atal 14, 14/4; Dejoo Valley 7/12; Loobah 39, 40; Phaskowa 119.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-Oriental Steam 4/8, 4/12, 5; Baraset-Basirhat Railway 107; Cawnpore Cotton 7 per cent.: Prefs. 105; India General (prefs.) 137; Sara-Serajganj Railway 1 p.

Government Securities:—Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted Rs. 92/6.

BENGAL RABI CROPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 13.

The forecast of the rabi crops in Bengal for 1914-15 issued by the Agricultural Department shows a slight decrease in area under different rabi crops. The estimated outturn for the province will be seventy-five per cent. against eighty-nine per cent. of last year. The gross yield of the crop for the whole province is estimated at 32,02,100 cwts. against 35,04,600 cwts. last year.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 13.

Palamcotta	Downing	Durban.
City of Cairo	Parker	Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

April 13.

City of Cairo	Parker	Marseilles et
Rheinfels	Farem	London.
Islami	Watson	Mauritius.
City of Agra	Davies	Karachi.
Rotenfels	Taylor	Middlesbro.

S. S. Palamcotta:—The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Palamcotta, 2,208 tons, Captain J. F. Downing, arrived here yesterday from Durban, which port she left on the 23rd March last, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Cairo:—The s.s. City of Cairo, 4,888 tons, Captain Parker, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, having left that port on the 10th instant, with a general cargo and passengers. She left yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kashgar:—The P. & O. Company's s.s. Kashgar, with homeward mails, of the 20th ultimo, arrived in London, on Monday, the 12th instant.

S. S. Kirin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kirin Maru left Singapore for Colombo, via Malacca on the 10th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Tuesday, April 13th, 1915.

A. Kirkfield	Dermidy	T. M. & Co
C. & R. Montebello	Montgomery	J. Finlay
D. & E. Begum	Atkin	T. Morrison & Co
F. Asahi Maru	Kutchiti	S. Tyebji & Sons
K. Peter Jebsen	Nienwager	D. Nanjee & Son s
M. Jeddah	Lotus	T. Morrison & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Irrawadi	Gulam Mahomed.	K. N. & Co.
Mahanadi	M. Esmail	
Nesravati	Aboboker	
Ponani	Suleman	
Sabarmati	Shabudin	

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Culna	Davies	M. M. & Co
4 Ferrara	Feathers	Shaw Wallace & Co
5 Europa Maru	Hirano	N. Y. Kaisha
9 Novara	Hatharington	M. M. & Co
10/11 Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	N. Y. Kaisha
12 Dwarka	Maples	M. M. & Co
14 Varela	Deane	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

15 Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
4 Nubia	Garwood	P & O Co
5 Kaiser-I-Hind	Bennett	P. & O. Co
6 Clan Chattan	Pill	J. Finlay & Co

H. D. D.

Hejas	T. M. & Co

M. D. D.

Dreager Jinga	B. P. T.
H. B. Heron	B. P. T.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Gallia	McIntyre	J. M. & Co
Irismere	Scott	A. Yule & Co
Maur	Semerson	F. F. Campbell & Co
Nour-el-Bahr	Nacoda	G. A Mithwani
Persian	Sutherland	T. M. & Co
Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co
Shirala	Galgey	M. M. & Co
Worsley Hall	King	K. N. & Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LONDON.

April 13.

Kaiser-I-Hind (s) 12 bales cowhides, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 4 bales cowhides, 10 bales sheep and goat skins, A. H. Bandally; 2 bales, 2 cases Indian woollen carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency; 1 bale woollen carpets, N. B. Wagle: 14 bales woollen carpets, 19 bales mooni mats, P. Jethabhoy; 3 cwts. apricots, M. A. Kayum; 520 cwts. myrabolums, P. Mathuradas & Co.; 4 bales cotton carpets, A. F. Joosab; 15 cwts. beeswax, G. Nathoobhoy & Co.; 490 cwts. turmeric, 110 bales cashewnuts, 270 bales dry ginger, 125 bales olibanum, 871 bales gum arabic Radaya M. Jafferbhoy.

Culna (s) 62 cwts. deer horns, E. Sewjee; 1 package woollen carpets, The Bombay Electric Co.

Novara (s) 81 bales goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR HULL.

Montebello (s) 6,006 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Peter Jebsen (s) 360 cwts. mustard seed, 3,064 cwts. wheat, John Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

Jeddah (s) 1,000 bales cotton, C. Boggiano & Co.; 500 bales cotton, The N. F. & C. Corporation; 100 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie & Co.; 95 bales wool, K. M. Nathoo; 125 cwt. gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy; 400 bales cotton, M. Amersey & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Europa Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

Kirkfield (s) 800 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Rangoon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, D. D. Curranee & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Europa Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. Kasha; 602 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Asahi Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co.; 200 bales cotton, G. Dossa & Co.; 23 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

Kirkfield (s) 400 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 166 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell & Co.

Rangoon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 100 bales cotton, J. Finlay & Co.; 200 bales cotton, G. Dossa & Co.; 200 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 125 cwts. gum arabic. N. M. A. Poonawala; 300 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim & Co.; 400 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, H. Megjee & Co.

FOR MOJI.

Kirkfield (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

Rangoon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co.; 200 bales cotton, E. Ebrahim & Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI

Rangoon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, N. Rajaram & Co.; 4,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Rangoon Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, Breul & Co.; 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rangoon Maru (s) 600 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 400 bales cottn yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

Nubia (s) 2,026 bales cotton yarn, Tata Sons & Co.; 500 bales cotton yarn, C. Bomanjee & Co.; 1,000 bales, cotton raw, Gaddum & Co.

FOR TAMSUI.

Nubia (s) 54 cases opium, P. & O. S. N. Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Maur from Bangkok, Agents, F. F. Campbell & Co., 338 pieces teak squares, 74,372 pieces, 3,950 bundles, teak scatlings, 121 pieces krabark squares, 3,981 pieces scantlings, 4 bundles raw silk.

Supplement to S. S. City of Agra of 9-4-15, 180 bales, 24 cases cotton yarn, 99 cases, 181 bales cotton goods, 3 cases woollen goods, 1 case mixed woollen goods, 20 drums zinc dust, 1 case linen goods, 16 bales rugs, 325 bundles buckets, 5 cases caustic soda, 15 casks salammoniac, 16 cases soap.

S. S. Dwarka from Busreh, Agents, M. M. & Co., 1 case, 2 tins gold coins, 2 bales carpets, 25 packages wool, 45 bags castorseed, 1,404 bales cotton, 39 bags raisins, 4 bags pistas, 8 bags cumin seed, 100 bags g. dall, 413 bags barley, 576 bags rice, 3 cases cigarette paper.

S. S. Worsley Hall from Newport, Agents, K. Nixon & Co., 64,810 pieces sleepers.

S. S. Palamcotta from Durban, Agents, M. M. & Co., 442 bags Colombo coffee, 5 bags manioc floor, 50 bags napuposeed, 86 bags sim sim, 3,492 bags cloves, 235 bags cloves stems, 4 bags native medicine, 4 bales cotton lint, 43 pieces ivory, 117 cases, copal varnish, 14 numbers empty gas, cylinders, 1 case, tortoise shells and nails, 1,490 tons coal.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Kasturchand Mills, Annual Ordinary General Meeting, Bruce Lane, 5 p.m.
Bombay Municipal Corporation's Standing Committee's Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Second Round.
English Mail expected to arrive at 5 a.m.
Palace of Varieties—Stillwell the Mystic and Mdlle. Elsie—last performance 6-30 at Gaiety and 10 p.m., at Edwardes Theatre.

THURSDAY, April 15.

Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Annual General Meeting, Elphinstone Circle, 2-30 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Second Round.
Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16.

Bombay Presidency Association Meeting, 5-55 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Harmston's Circus near Charni Road Station, 9-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

KHARKAR.—On the 10th April 1915, at Nasik Sanitarium, Gangabai, the beloved wife of Mr. B. V. Kharkar, Appraiser, H. M's Customs (Bombay,) leaving 2 sons and 6 daughters. Deeply regretted.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, April 14.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

1081.—Mobilization Guards. The Officer Commanding "G" Company will detail 3 N.-C. Officers and 9 men to parade daily at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. on and from 14th instant.—Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, Haversacks and Waterbottles.
Any information required by N.-C. Os. and men regarding the above duties should be obtained from the Officer Commanding Company.

106.—Bayonet Fighting. A course of instruction for Officers and N.-C. O's. will be held during April and May. Details will be published later.

107.—Recruiting. Men desirous of joining the Corps should apply to the Officers Commanding the Companies they wish to join, as there are vacancies for suitable men. The attention of Officers commanding Companies is drawn to the circular letter on this subject.

125.—Pay. Companies will parade at Headquarters for Pay as follows:—
"B" Company, Thursday, 15th instant, at 7 a.m.
"A" Company, Thursday, 15th instant, at 6 p.m.
"C" Company, Monday, 19th instant, at 6 p.m.
"D" Company, Tuesday, 20th instant, at 6 p.m.
"E" and men of "G" Company living at Palli Hill, Wednesday, 21st instant, at 6 p.m.
"F" Company, Wednesday, 21st instant, at 6 p.m.
"G" Company, Thursday, 22nd instant, at 6 p.m.
(Signed) N. B. KINNEAR, 2nd Lieut., Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. on Wednesday, the 14th April, 1915:—
March—"Cameronians" ..... Lovell.
Overture—"Light Cavalry" ..... Suppe.
Valse—"Verschmahle Liebe" ..... Lincke.
Selection of "Tosti's Songs" ..... Pongher.
Two Light Pieces—Dance "Lubly Lulu" Intermezzo "Folie Bergere" Fletcher.
Selection—"The Passing Show" ..... Finck.
Two Step—"Get Out and Get Under" ... Abrahams.
"GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR."

IMPROVEMENT TRUST BRIBERY CASE.

We understand that Mr. D. J. Samson, assistant land manager, Bombay Improvement Trust, has been suspended by the Board pending the receipt of a copy of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's judgment.

THE FATMABIBI RAGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of March 1915, the total number of patients treated in the above dispensary was 10,106, of whom 4,006 were males, 3,622 femalesand 2,478 children.

DEPARTURES PER CITY OF CAIRO.

The steamer City of Cairo left Bombay yesterday morning for Marseilles and Liverpool with a number of passengers on board. Among those who have left were the Hon. Florence MacNaughten and the Right Reverend Lord Bishop and Mrs. Palmer.

FATAL BURNS.

Fatmabai, a Mahomedan girl, aged about 8 years, residing with her parents at Durga Mohalla, was trying to lift a kettle of water off a "sigree" on Monday when her clothes accidentally caught fire and she was burnt all over her body. She was removed to the Cama Hospital, where she died on Monday night.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

At an Examination of the Home Nursing Class under the auspices of the Bombay City Centre of the St John Ambulance Association held on Sunday last, the following candidates were declared successful:—Jamshed Dhanjibhai Bilimoria; Maneckji Ardeshir Davar; Jalejar Dorabji Kanga; Kaikhosru Maneckji Kanga; Beramji Ratanji Madon; Jamshed Dosabhai Motafram; Dosabhai Pirojshah Printer and Krishnaji Ganesh Vaze.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY OF BOMBAY.

The Report of the Theosophical Society's Charitable Dispensary for the year ending 31st March 1915, which has been sent to us by Dr B. V. Rayakar, Medical Officer in charge of the Dispensary states that during the year under report there was an attendance of about 2,700 patients of whom 706 were males, 1,474 females, and the rest 512 were children. The decrease in attendance is firstly due to the change of locality and secondly to the general slackness of business owing to war etc.

FATALITY IN A MILL.

Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest, at the Morgue, yesterday, touching the death of Gujanand Narotam, a fitter, aged about 50, an employe of the Empress Mill. On Saturday afternoon the deceased was supervising the work of fixing a coupling to a shafting, when one of the blows of a workman's hammer rebounded and the hammer struck the deceased on the left side near the groin. He went down the scaffolding and went home, where he was treated by a doctor but subsequently died. A post-mortem examination showed that death was due to a rupture of the gut. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A BOGUS TELEPHONE INSPECTOR.

Mr. E. Thomas, an Inspector in the Bombay Telephone Company, reports that on the 2nd instant a man, who from his dress appeared to be a Native Christian, went to the Assur Virji Mills at Fergusson Road and said he was an inspector of the Telephone Company and had been informed that the mill's telephone was out of order, and that he had been sent to remove the telephone for repairs. He was permitted to do so, as the telephone was out of order. On the 8th instant the Company's inspector went to examine the telephone on receipt of a post card from the mill, when he found that the man who had taken away the telephone was an impostor. The telephone is valued at Rs. 50.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m on Tuesday six attacks and three deaths from plague and five attacks and four deaths from small-pox were recorded in Bombay city, the five plague attacks being reported from Mandvi, Fanaswadi, Walkeshwar, Mahalaxmi and Worli. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes was 74 as compared with 130 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 136 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1,975, out of which 50 were found to be plague stricken. Fort North contributed three of these, Umerkhadi 5, Dongri 11, Mandvi 12, Chukla 6, Market 8, Bhuleswar 3, Khara Talao 2, 2nd Nagpada 2, Middle and Lower Colaba, Esplanade, Dhobi Talao, Chowpati, Mahalaxmi and Tardeo 1 each.

TRANSFER OF BANDRA'S POPULAR DOCTOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It is not long ago the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill had the kindness to perform the opening ceremony of the new hospital building erected at Bandra. Through the benevolence of the Parsi philanthrophists Messrs. Readymoney and Bhabha and the Government, the Jehangir Readymoney Charitable Dispensary which was situate at a very unhealthy locality before has since been removed there and the Bandra public is grateful to the above gentlemen and the Government for the fine building built on a very healthy site.

The public was also fortunate enough to have Dr. Abdul Husain Jivajee Kapasi as the assistant surgeon of the above dispensary. This gentleman has been so kind and sympathetic towards the patients as well as so attentive and particular in the treatment that the poor population who generally take the benefit of the dispensary considered themselves very lucky to have such a good doctor at the dispensary after a very long time.

But all of a sudden like a bolt from the blue they learn with regret that the good doctor is to be shortly transferred to the J. J. Hospital, Bombay. The news has produced so much widespread sorrow chiefly among the poor patients and generally among the middle class whose heartfelt affections this good doctor has won within a very short period by the singleness of his duty that they have jointly made a petition to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay through the Civil Surgeon, Thana, to cancel the order of transfer and thus confer on them the boon of the good services of this kind doctor.

But as through the red-tapism of office routine it is unlikely that the humble voice of the poor will reach the high officials in time, will you be kind enough to give a little space to this short note in your widely circulated and influential paper so as to bring the grievance to the notice of the medical authorities and the public at large in time.—Yours, etc.

DAYARAM D.

Bandra, April 11.

THE CHURCH IN MATHERAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Is it not a deplorable thing that the Church of England, so munificent when foreign missions are concerned, cannot spare a minister to conduct Divine Service once a week in Matheran. I am reminded of the tale of a philanthropic mother, who in her eagerness to feed other hungry babies left her own to starve.

I sign myself.—Yours, etc.,

DISAPPOINTED.

Matheran, April 12.

RESEARCH FUND PROGRAMME.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 13.

At a meeting of the governing body of the Indian Research Fund Association held at Simla on 31st March, a programme of research for 1915-16 was approved.

This programme is contingent on the war should it terminate at an early date. It is hoped numerous other researches will be undertaken.

Arrangements have been made for the continuance of the following investigations already in progress: (a) The cholera inquiry under Major E. D. W. Greig, I. M. S. in Calcutta; (b) an investigation on the subject of bacteriological standards for water examination which is being carried out by Capt. J. Morrison, I.M.S. in Poona; (c) an enquiry into the prevelance of tuberculosis in India by Dr. A. Lankester; (d) experimental measures of plague prevention in the Bombay Deccan which are at present being carried on by Major J. C. G. Kunhardt, I. M. S.; (e) an inquiry on the subject of the differentiation of species and bionomics of the house fly by Mr. Arvati; and (f) an investigation into the prevelance and etiology of diabetes in India commenced in Calcutta by Major D. McCay, I. M. S.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1915-16.

The preparation of the Budget for this year was a task of unusual difficulty since the Committee consisting of Mr. N. J. Gamadia, Major Hepper, the Hon. Mr. Marshall Reid, and Mr. J. N. Metaxa, were required to forecast the probable effect of the War, with the added uncertainty as to the course of freights and the supply of tonnage, and in consequence it was necessary for them to meet on nine occasions.

The plentiful and well distributed rains together with the additional facilities for handling trade, which now exist in Bombay, owing to the opening of the Alexandra Dock, the Port Trust Railway, the Grain Depôt and temporary Cotton Depôt on the Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation, would, in ordinary years, have justified the preparation of a Budget providing for a Revenue considerably in excess of anything that has yet been realised. While recognizing that the quantity of Indian produce available for export during the year will be abnormally large, the Committee have been compelled to anticipate great stagnation of trade, and, while providing for an increase in the Dock Dues on Steam Vessels from 1 1/6 pies per ton per day to 2 pies per ton per day and for the removal of certain concessions on Transhipment and Overside working, by which it is anticipated that an increase in Revenue of about Rs. 1,48,000 will be realised, have been unable to estimate the gross revenue from all heads at a higher figure than Rs. 1,06,91,630 as against an estimated revenue for 1914-15 of Rs. 1,14,19,028 or a decrease of Rs. 7,27,398. The corresponding figures, omitting special receipts are—

1914-15	Rs. 1,11,08,780
1915-16	Rs. 1,03,28,301

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

In view of the reduction in the amount of the estimated receipts the Committee have reduced the expenditure on Revenue Account as far as possible, but in spite of these reductions they have found it impossible to reduce the total estimate under all heads below Rs. 1,34,98,933, showing a deficit of Rs. 28,07,303. In order to reduce this deficit to an amount not largely in excess of that anticipated in the Financial Forecast, the Committee have recommended to the Board the imposition of a temporary surtax on several items of their revenue, by which it is anticipated that an additional Rs. 11,14,935 will be received reducing the net deficit to Rs. 16,92,368, which amount will be met by withdrawals from the Revenue Reserve Fund. The continuance of the 10 per cent. surtax on Pilotage Fees has also been recommended to be continued.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

The estimates provide for a total expenditure on Capital Account of Rs. 88,90,600, as follows:—

	Rs.
Section (i)—New Works, Ordinary	20,59,100
,, (ii)—Alexandra and Hughes Docks Construction	40,50,500
,, (iii)—Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation and Ry. Construction	27,81,000
	Rs. 88,90,600

Under the former head a sum of Rs. 9,77,500 is proposed to be expended on new dredging plant including the balance payable on the Ladder Dredger "Silurus" and the Dipper Dredger "Walrus."

Under the Alexandra Dock provision is made for the completion of the South and West Wharves and the Jetty and for a commencement of laying out the East Wharf and Harbour Wall as well as for the erection of the Mole Station. No provision is made for the Communication Passage and a small provision only for the extension of the Harbour Wall.

Allowing for Capital balance in hand and anticipating that the 1914-15 loans will be paid up with the exception of a comparatively small amount, it is estimated that it will be necessary to raise a loan of Rs. 55 lakhs having a currency of 60 years.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held yesterday afternoon in the Trust's offices, the chairman Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

The Board considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner asking for a loan of Mr. Delves' (deputy land manager's) services to express an opinion jointly with Mr. W. A. Chambers on the alternative estimates prepared by the executive engineer of the Municipality in consultation with the latter gentlemen about the development of Fort South, particularly of Tamarind Lane and Esplanade Road (South). The chairman observed that this was one of the schemes which they might well undertake themselves if they had money.

The permission asked for was granted.

The Board then considered *in camera* at the instance of the chairman the case of Mr. D. J. Samson, assistant land manager, who was sent to Court to clear his character on a charge of receiving bribes, and who has returned with a decision against him.

MR. MARSHALL REID ENTERTAINED.

An interesting function took place last night at the "Shanti Bhuvan," the bungalow of Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdass, when Rao Bahadur Vissonji Khimji entertained the Hon. Mr. Marshall Reid and Mrs. Reid at an evening party prior to their retirement from India. The bungalow and the beautiful gardens around it were gaily decorated. There was a very large and representative gathering of Indian and European gentlemen and ladies.

On arrival, the guests of the evening were received by Rao Bahadur Vissonji and his son and were conducted to the main hall, where in a graceful little speech, the Rao Bahadur spoke of the esteem and regard in which Mr. Reid was held in Bombay, particularly by the commercial community and wished them a happy voyage and safe return home.

Mr. Reid having replied in suitable terms, the gathering adjourned for refreshments,

PARSI CONCERT.

SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT AT THE EXCELSIOR.

Pressure on our space compelled us to hold over the notice of a very successful concert that was given at the Excelsior Theatre last Saturday afternoon, by our talented Parsee lady and gentleman amateurs. The entertainment was organised by the popular local impresarios, Khan Bahadur B. D. Puddumji, and Miss Baiai Palamkote, who have for the past four years done so much in the cause of charity on many previous occasions. On this occasion the concert was under the patronage of Mr. and Mrs. Hormusjee Cowasjee Adenwalla, and the theatre was packed from floor to ceiling with a large audience, the gross receipts amounting to no less than Rs. 3,684, by which sum, less expenses, the Parsi Bekari Fund and the charity wards of Dr. Kerrawalla's Hospital benefited.

Between the parts, Khan Bahadur Puddumji made an appropriate little speech, thanking Mr. and Mrs. Adenwalla for having accorded their patronage and liberal support in this special instance and also for their generous aid to many other public and private charities. Mr. and Mrs. Adenwalla were then garlanded by Miss Shirrin Puddumji. Mr. Adenwalla, who was received with vociferous cheering made a suitable reply.

The concert itself could not have gone off better, the audience expressing its appreciation by continuous applause and encores. Miss Aloo Bilimoria, the Society's most recent *debutante*, made a decided hit with her rendering of a pianoforte Romance by Jean Sibelius and was good enough to respond to an enthusiastic encore. Miss Meherbai Cowasji Jehangir is always a welcome favourite with her amusing recitations, but the lady has probably never been heard to greater advantage than in the "Rat or Mouse Quarrel," with which she delighted her listeners. The Hindustani songs by the accomplished executants were very well received. Miss Goola M. Meheromjee's being specially popular and for which she received a well deserved encore. Mr. K. J. Lilaoowalla's violin solo was a great musical treat, as was Mrs. Dorab Kanga's rendering of Leclair's Tambourin in the second part. The Bell Gavotte, which introduced the second part of the programme, was very nicely performed by the orchestra, the accompaniment of the chemis being most effective. Space will not permit of more extensive comments, though all those who contributed their services are to be heartily congratulated on the success which attended their efforts.

AZAMGARH MURDER CASE.

ALLEGED INSTIGATOR ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 13.

At the Allahabad High Court to-day Mr. Justice Pigott and Mr. Justice Chamier delivered judgment in the appeal of Babu Ramsewak Singh, Zemindar of Azamgarh who was convicted by the Sessions Judge, of instigating the murder of Mr. Lawrence Barber in 1913 and sentenced to transportation for life. For the actual murder one Dumban was convicted in 1913 and hanged and two others transported for life. Relatives of Mr. Barber petitioned the Government that besides the actual murderers there were others who were instigators who should be brought to justice. The Criminal Investigation Department made a prolonged enquiry and put up Ramsewak Singh for trial with the result mentioned above. He appealed and the local Government also put in an application regarding the inadequacy of the sentence.

Their Lordships after hearing Mr. Ross Alston for the Crown and Mr. Lincoln for the defence gave judgment to-day reviewing the facts of the case and dealing at length with the question of motive which the prosecution alleged was enmity due to litigation. Their Lordships found the case was not proved against the appellant. The approver on whose evidence the prosecution chiefly relied, stated that the appellant had nothing to do with the murder and went to the extent of denying in emphatic language the appellant's guilt. Taking all the circumstances of the case their Lordships found Ramsewak Singh not guilty and set aside the order of the lower court and acquitted him.

INDIANS AND EUROPEANS.

LORD PENTLAND ON SYMPATHETIC CO-OPERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 13.

Lord Pentland yesterday, laid the foundation-stone of the Boddam Muslim Hostel, George Town.

Mr. Justice Tyabjee in requesting his Excellency to perform the ceremony gave a short history of the movement.

Lord Pentland before laying the foundation-stone said that the late Mr. Justice Boddam after whom the hostel was to be named, was the first president of the Mahomedan Educational Society of Southern India and as Mr. Tyabjee had told them was closely connected for a number of years with the movement in favour of extended Mahomedan education. To many of those present Mr. Justice Boddam was doubtless well known and they would be able to recall his great qualities, public activity and his untiring efforts for the betterment of India. Lord Pentland said: "Of these things it would perhaps be presumptous in me who had not the privilege of knowing him to speak, but I may perhaps be permitted to point to the record of his life among us as an instance of the value of that sympathetic co-operation between Indians and Englishmen in which we may hope in fullness of time to find solutions for many great and difficult problems which are facing us at the present time."

His Excellency then proceeded to perform the ceremony.

LATE SIR GEORGE TURNER.

A VICTIM TO LEPROSY RESEARCH.

The death occurred at Colyton, Devon, on March 12, at the age of 79, of Sir George Turner, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., who had lived in retirement there for the past three years.

In "The Times" of January 18, 1913, after his name had appeared, on his Majesty's own initiative, in the list of New Year Honours, the following appreciation of his remarkable career was given under the title of "Another Father Damien":—

Sir George Turner entered the Civil Service of Cape Colony as Medical Officer of Health in 1895' He was then already nearly 50 years of age; but in the period which followed until his retirement 12 years later, he rendered services to South Africa and to the cause of humanity at large which have never been adequately recognized except by a very few. In the year after his arrival in the Cape Colony the rinderpest broke out. Dr. Koch was then at work to discover a cure. He had already invented a system of inoculation against the disease, but he was recalled early in the following year before his work was complete. Dr. Turner, appointed to succeed him with only three weeks' collaboration before he left, finished the inoculation work, and produced a curative and preventive serum. This he achieved, but in a form which only gave immunity for three weeks. He accordingly renewed his researches, and before long hit upon the simultaneous inoculation of virus and serum. This was within six months of his appointment to succeed Dr. Koch. Within a year rinderpest in Cape Colony was absolutely stamped out. The Cape Colony Government then decided to close Dr. Turner's station, but the serum produced there was so urgently required in Rhodesia and Egypt that Cecil Rhodes carried it on far another four months at his own expense. Then the work came to an end. In the course of it. Dr. Turner had saved the country millions of pounds.

SERVICES IN THE WAR.

Dr. Turner's great capacity was soon required in a different field. It was not long to the outbreak of the war, and his services were volunteered at the outset, but refused. In the following April, observing a high rate of mortality among the troops from typhoid at a season when there should have been a low one, he wrote to the Headquarters Staff volunteering again for service at the front on his ordinary pay. This offer also was declined; but later on, when the ravages from typhoid, which he predicted, had become appallingly severe, he was sent for by Lord Roberts and asked to supervise the military hospitals and afterwards the concentration camps. Lord Roberts himself bore testimony to the value of Dr. Turner's work, carried out in very trying conditions at the constant risk of his life. In 1901 the rinderpest broke out again, and Lord Kitchener asked for Dr. Turner's help. Amid much difficulty a station was started at Pretoria with some of the serum made at Dr. Turner's old station in 1897; and serum was again sold to Egypt and to Natal. In 12 months the rinderpest had been once more stamped out.

THE PRETORIA LEPER ASYLUM.

It was in the midst of these activities that Dr. Turner devoted himself first to the noblest work of his life. There was then a leper asylum at Pretoria with about 50 Dutch and 40 native patients. He gave up all his spare time to work among the lepers, doing all he could to alleviate their lot, and prosecuting a tireless research into the nature of the disease. For three years he laboured at this work without extra pay of any sort. He saw the lepers early in the morning, and again when he came home in the evening. Saturday and Sunday he gave to them entire. In addition to this he made as many *post-mortem* examinations as possible in his laboratory, rising at dawn in order to have time for the work. The asylum contains a large number of lepers, European as well as native, and a visitor who watched Dr. Turner moving amongst them in the asylum bears witness to the passionate devotion with which he was regarded by all its inmates. The saddest feature of these institutions is afforded by the leper children born of leper parents, for in every case several members of a leper family are admitted together. As the medical superintendent moved about the asylum, which is in the nature of a village, he was usually followed by a crowd of these unfortunate children, by whom he was adored.

RETIREMENT.

On reaching the age limit Dr. Turner retired, to pursue his studies into the bacteriological side of leprosy in the laboratories of this country. It had always been the ambition of his life to find some remedy for the disease. The problem, however, is an exceedingly difficult one, owing to the fact that none of the lower animals have yet been found to be capable of contracting the disease. Suddenly, after several years work in this country, his eye was attracted by certain marks on his hand while he was shaving, and he recognized them at once as the stamp of the disease which he had set himself to fight. His diagnosis was independently confirmed by two specialists, to whom he went at once, and from that time he worked unswervingly amid the pain and beneath the shadow of a leper's lot.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

On March 15 in the House of Commons Sir John Jardine asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, what agreements had been made before the War with Germany and with Turkey regarding the Bagdad Railway and kindred matters, and about the Persian Gulf generally.

Mr. Primrose: The agreements in question, drafted with a view to solving by friendly means all the more important points of dispute between his Majesty's Government and the Sublime Porte comprised twenty-three different subjects. It was, however, expressly stipulated that, with two exceptions, they should not be enforced pending the exchange of ratifications, which was rendered impossible by the outbreak of war. In view of the permanently changed conditions which have since arisen it would serve no useful purpose to publish the negotiations.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

IGATPURI GYMKHANA (3) BEAT EASTERN TELEGRAPH (2).

A fairly fast and interesting encounter was the result of the meeting between these two teams in the second round of the tournament on the Gymkhana ground on Tuesday, when the visitors from Igatpuri won by the narrow margin of a goal—the scores being three goals to two. Ere the game was a minute old the Igatpuri forwards off a dash from the bully-off went in the opposing and Webber had a clean shot at the Telegraph goal which beat Fernandez. This early reverse practically nonplussed the local defence, which was subjected to considerable pressure. The Igatpuri inside forwards went down time after time with clever dodges and eventually Haddsell increased the lead of the Igatpuri team, twelve minutes after the start. The Telegraph defence, however, worked up gradually and Bastlett was responsible for some fine openings. The Telegraph forwards now attacked in turn and after forcing a few corners brought home their attack, Bradshaw scoring a goal, and thus reducing the margin. Up and down play followed and after a spell of attack the Igatpuri forwards went down with a passing and scored the third goal through G. Brown after 23 minutes' play. Soon after half-time was called, the scores being.

Igatpuri ..... Three goals.
Eastern Telegraph ..... One goal.

After the usual respite the Telegraphists made strenuous efforts to reduce the margin and George D'Silva coming up in the forward line infused a lot of dash and spirit into the game. After a series of onslaughts occasionally relieved by Igatpuri,—but the pressure was kept on for a considerable period,—erratic shooting spoiled some splendid chances and after 20 minutes' play from the restart D'Silva scored for the Telegraphists. No further score was recorded although the pressure on Igatpuri was fairly well-sustained. Goddard the Igatpuri custodian brought off a few spendid saves and but for his sound goal keeping, the Telegraphists might have drawn level. The final scores were:—

Igatpuri ..... Three goals.
Eastern Telegraph ..... Two goals.

The sides were:—

Igatpuri Gymkhana:—Goddard, goal; McMillan and Shanahan, backs; Gurr, Brock (Capt.) and R. Brown, halves; Gingell, Haddsell, G. Brown, Webber, Fishisher, forwards.

Eastern Telegraph:—A. Fernandez, goal; G. D'Silva and J. D. Gonsalves, back; M. D'Souza, Alimo and C. Continho, halves; Bartlett (Capt.) J. D'Sa, Castell, Pereira and Bradshaw, forwards.

Referees:—Messrs. Ward and James.

RESULTS UP TO DATE.

1. Byculla United beat B. Y. C. Hindu H. C.
2. Rangers beat College Casuals, 2—1.
3. Grant Medical College beat B. B. and C. I. Railway, 3—0.
4. Bombay Gymkhana beat Parsi Hockey Association, 3—1.
5. Parsi Cyclists beat Parsi Pioneers, 2—0.

SECOND ROUND.

1. Bombay Gymkhana drew with R. G. A. (Colaba)—1—1, 1—1.
2. Lusitanians beat Republican H. C.—1—0.
3. Byculla United beat Rangers—2—0.
4. Hornets drew with Jhansi—1—1.
5. Bhusawal beat G. I. P. Ry.—1—0.
6. Igatpuri beat Eastern Telegraph—3—2.

CALCUTTA TAXICAB OWNERS' GRIEVANCES.

ALLEGED "CRUSADE AGAINST DRIVERS."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 13.

About 200 owners and drivers of taxicabs in Calcutta recently met to discuss the new motor rules, which have come into operation since the 1st instant. Many of the speakers referred to the fines imposed and said it appeared as if the police were having a crusade against the taxicab drivers. Attention was called to the fact that there had been as many as 40 or 50 prosecutions in a single day and that the majority of the charges were minor offences. The drivers said, what they felt most was the heavy fines inflicted for not having tail lamps lit. Another grievance was that on the mere testimony of a policeman they were convicted for driving at excessive speed, when drivers had greater experience as to the different rates of speed than the police witnesses. Before the meeting closed it was agreed to raise the entrance fee of the New Taxi Cab Union from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10.

A Khulna paper says that after his acquittal in the Mussalmanpara bomb case Nogendra Nath Sen Gupta has been ordered to go to England to complete his education in an English University. Nogendra's estate is under the Court of Wards and Miss Sorabji, Legal Adviser of the Estate, has informed Nogendra's mother, of the desirability of her son's going to England. Nogendra will proceed to England by the next mail.

The Calcutta Gazette this week contains the names of three young Civilians whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Army Department. Mr. Das, who is 147th on the Bengal Gradation List, was educated at Worcester Cathedral, Kings School and Christ Church, Oxford. He came out in 1910 and is Assistant Magistrate at Nattore. Mr. Jackson, 173rd on the List arrived in India little over a year ago and was posted to Backergunge, while Mr. Lodge, who also arrived at the same time and is 174th on the list was posted to Dacca.

THE
KATNI CEMENT
&
INDUSTRIAL
Co., Ltd.
Works: Katni, C.P.
Manufacturers of
"PEACOCK" Brand
INDIAN PORTLAND CEMENT.
Quality Guaranteed over British Standard Specification.
Send orders and enquiries to
AGENTS:
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Cox's Buildings, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

JAPANESE
PILSENER BEER
replaces
GERMAN PILSENER
DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY
The Largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.
ASAHI BRAND
STAR BRAND
OLD FISHER BRAND
COCK BRAND
The Best Brands in Japan. Nothing to match them in quality.
Sole Agents
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Ld
Sub-Agents: D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.
D. D. BARIA & Co.,
BOMBAY.

CHERRY (Sakura)
BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT
Quality approved by Port Trust and other authorities in the East to be as good as any imported Cement. Barrel of 400 lbs. gross.
Sold by—
Karimji Esmailji .. ... Katha Bazar,
Alimahomed Gulamali .. .. ,, ,,
Abdul Vahed Kumberali Bros. Nagdevi St.
Cooper & Co. ... Abdul Rehman Street.
Agent: T. HARA,
P. O. Box "B" 374, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE
Company, Limited.
Worked on a scientific basis and most economically under the expert actuarial advice of
GEORGE, KING, ESQ., F. F. A., F. I. A., (Lond
Low rates, liberal conditions.
For particulars apply to:—
FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J. P.
Managing Director
63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS WANTED.

NEW LONAVLA HOTEL
LONAVLA.
(Under entirely New Management of the New Proprietor)
The Best and Selected Hotel
FOR EUROPEANS AND FAMILIES
ON THE HILL.
TERMS MODERATE
Ideal Situation. Best Comfort.
Excellent Cuisine.
Permanent Boarders at Special Reduced Terms.
APPLY OT PROPRIETOR.

AMERICAN DENTIST
Dr. H. de GRAAF,
MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
DHOBI TALAO,
PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS.
Rs. 3 only.
Fillings, Artificial teeth, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Government by Consultation	6
The Accident in the Lords	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	5, 7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Port Trust	5
Parsi Concert	5
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Indians at the Front	8
"The Gospel of Fate"	10
Sinking of the Bayano	10
Fashions of To-day	11
Household Cooking	11
ILLUSTRATIONS.	
Fashion	11
Men's Wear	11
LAW INTELLIGENCE	9
SPORTING NEWS	5
COMMERCIAL	4
SHIPPING	4
THE WEATHER	3

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, April 14, 1915.

GOVERNMENT BY CONSULTATION.

Two important members of the Imperial Executive Government were in our midst at the close of the last week, and, according to a recent practice, which has in it all the germs of beneficient potentiality if worked on the right lines, they spent an hour or more of their busy time with the two most important non-official organisations in the Presidency, if not in all India. We say that the practice is beneficial because it enables the official to see things from the point of view of the non-official. Whether they eventually see eye to eye with each other is another question. Difference of opinion among men of public affairs, whether political or economic or any other, must be expected. But when men entertaining different views on an important subject are brought together and closeted for a healthy discussion, in which views for and against are amply and rationally ventilated, the result will be: (1) the clearer understanding of a given problem under discussion; (2) the nearer approach towards arriving at a common basis of co-operation. It may be that sometimes the differences may be accentuated. And it may also be that the differences are minimised or reduced to the irreducible minimum. It is exactly like the process of the chemist in his laboratory. He boils down element after element of a discordant or a repellant character and endeavours to unite or synthesize the purified elements, after the process to which they are subjected. Thus it comes to pass that in the laboratory of politicians or economists the discordant or repellant elements by process of raticination are eliminated. The residue is a matter on which they can devote their full attention with a view to the synthetic process of amalgam. This amalgam may be called harmony. Discussion when fairly carried on, brings about harmony of thought in a greater or less degree. In matters of State it is highly essential that harmony of views should prevail. The Government should endeavour to carry on the affairs of State by bringing into harmony views originally dissentient. And it goes without saying that that Government which uniformly aims at bringing about between itself and the ruled the greatest harmony is found to be the strongest as it must be the most beneficial. The angle of vision is broadened on both sides. More, the vision itself is clarified. All that was nebulous or obscure or obfuscated is cleared. There is the clarification and the crystallisation of the vision. It is a most important step in the alchmey of what we call "Government." Thus, with a broadened vision and a clarified one the steersmen at the helm of affairs are able to sail ahead, with the greatest confidence, contemptuous of the squalls and the gales. They know where they are steering and in which haven of rest the ship of State is about to be anchored fast and safe. Hence the recent practice of the highest officers in the Imperial Government fully and frankly exchanging views with the representatives or confidantes of the people is to be warmly welcomed, especially in this land of antithesis and anomalies, of class interests and racial differences, of deliberate misrepresentation and distorted public opinion. Milton uttered a grim political truth when he said that "inward light sends forth no visual ray." Yet till recently it was a kind of Euclid's problem or theorem that the inward, light of an official, high or low, was self-sufficient and self-illuminating. It was in reality the pride of the class who thought of their own superiority. It was their angle of vision which was at fault. The angle having been broadened, they now see with a better vision which teaches them that inward light alone can never send forth a visual ray.

So far then there is a distinct gain. The representatives of the public understand some of the difficulties of the Government, while the highest officers of State understand what are the evils of which they complain. The concussion of views brings forth light and light is always better than darkness. A Government working in its own cimmerian cabin can never hope to be popular or carry out measures with the goodwill of the people. On the other hand a people ignorant of the views of a Government can not always see eye to eye with it. And it is here that all the misunderstandings arise, which sometimes lead to the gravest consequences. The practice of interviewing commercial bodies began with Lord Minto's Government, but it has been brought to a higher state,—we cannot say perfect,—of efficiency by the present farsighted Viceroy, who has a firm grasp of the right and sound principles on which India should be administered for the greatest good of the people. Bombay is unique in possessing two most important commercial bodies of a status not to be found in the same quality in any other part of the country. It is true that in the other Presidencies and Provinces there have been in existence for a long time European Chambers of Commerce whose opinion carries weight with the Government, but none can boast of a similar body of enlightened, progressive and patriotic businessmen as our Indian Chamber. Though it has been in existence only for seven years, it may be said truly to have already achieved a high influence with the State. This is the unique position of Bombay. We have carefully watched the career of the Indian Chamber and can say, without in any way being invidious, that all its public representations to Government on questions of public finance or railway management or public justice or so forth, have been entirely disinterested. They have not attempted merely to grind their own axe. Their efforts have been concentrated on the financial and economic welfare of the people of the country.

We defer for the present our comments on the discussions that took place last week between the two Members of the Imperial Government and the two Chambers. But meanwhile we would suggest that a practice, which is now confined to the Finance Minister and the Member of Commerce, should be extended? We do not see why the Law Member should not be deputed to interview public bodies of weight and influence when legislation of an important character, affecting the interests of vast masses of the people, is on the tapis. How much misrepresentation might be defeated and how much misunderstanding might be removed? How much of the ill-conceived and ill-digested sections of a Bill could be modified or even altogether eliminated. For years past the tendency has been to over legislate and a great part of the unrest in the country since 1901 has been due to obnoxious legislation. Little or no previous publicity is given to any Bill on the legislative anvil and the most objectionable feature of all Indian legislation is the necessity to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State prior to its introduction. What can the Secretary of State know in anticipation of the wishes and sentiments of the people in whose behalf legislation is intended? The people are not consulted beforehand. It is the autocracy of the moment which legislates and the country is asked to obey! Was there ever such an anomalous way of legislating for millions in any part of the modern civilised world? What then are the best means of ascertaining the sentiments and feelings of the Indian people in any important piece of legislation. Surely the same that are now adopted in matters of finance and commerce. Why should not the Law Member be deputed to interview important recognised public bodies. There are representative public organisations in whom the public have confidence. Surely it is as important that the public should be consulted in regard to legislative proposals affecting the social and economic condition of the people, as in matters of finance and commerce? An interchange of views with public bodies might lead to a most salutary change for the good of the governed and the governors. The practice has worked so well in connection with finance and commerce that it is time a fresh departure was taken this direction.

THE ACCIDENT IN THE LORDS.

"The Nation" contains a very strongly-worded article on the action of the House of Lords in rejecting the proposal of an Executive Council for the U. P. "Two classes of our countrymen," says the writer, "have this week made two contributions of a widely different character, to the conduct of the war. One of these contributions is, or will be, material, the other moral." The material contribution refers to the willingness of English working class men to co-operate with Government in the production of ammunition to carry on the struggle. The other is the reactionary attitude displayed by the peers with regard to the proposed U. P. Council. This attitude is all the more strange in the present condition of affairs. For, as the writer points out

"The House of Lords like the rest of us have witnessed the struggle in Flanders and the special part which a famous portion of the King's dominions has played in it. The Indian Contingent, which did admirable service in the battle of Neuve Chapelle, was not a foreign or forced levy. It was in essence a gift from all classes, including the "politicals," who are the object of Lord Macdonell' polite scorn. The event seemed to most men to mark an era in our government of India, to be under all circumstances, an answer to the Morley reforms and an acknowledgment of a new moral relationship to th British Raj.

But led by bureaucratic peers, the House of Lords vetoed this measure of decentralisation which was but a cautious step towards India's freedom from the personal rule of retired officials. The writer in "The Nation" calls the attention of the English public to the two characteristics of this action of the peers. The first is the overriding of India by Westminster. The second is the obvious motive of dislike and fear of the "politicals." "Lord Curzon," says the writer,

clearly thinks it wrong for India to be "political." She may be submissive and soldierly, but she must not think or act for herself in other than menial and well-guarded capacities. Her sons may possess the full privilege of dying for the Empire; but not of helping effectually to make the State live. . . . . Ind'a is to them a permanent satrapy of the Empire and her children are to return from the stricken field with no such gueddon in their hands as soldiers are accustomed to carry.

The writer rightly anticipated that this act,—which he characterises as an "unmeant, but none the less, real act of pro-Germanism,"—will deeply discourage and mortify progressive India in the hour when she has come to help England through a great Imperial trial. But more than this it will have a most unfortunate moral effect. For it "represents, indeed, the lowest kind of defeat which we can acknowledge at our enemy's hands, the admission that we are afraid to move on and away from his system of centralised dictatorial government into the broader paths we had desired for India. These are the spiritual defeats that matter." But the veto of a handful of peers is not the voice of the English people and the writer is careful to appeal to his countrymen to make India clearly understand that "they" are not the House of Lords and that the House of Lords is merely,—iself. In fact, to use the words of Lord MacDonnell,—or Lord Sydenham, we forget which,—the 40 members of the House of Lords who threw out this measure are a "microscopic minority," and the whole thing was a mere accident. Though patience may be exasperating there is no reason to despair, so long as India's just claim to her national development receives the support of liberal-minded Englishmen like the sympathetic writer of the article in "The Nation."

Notes of the Day.

The Struggle in the Carpathians.

It is clear from the latest Petrograd telegrams that the Teutonic allies are at the moment concentrating on a last supreme effort to prevent the Russian influx into Hungary. The news is too meagre to judge of the actual nature of the operations, but according to the "experts" who have examined the Petrograd communiqués, the Austro-German armies are endeavouring in great force to outflank the Russian left. In the meanwhile trench fighting has been resumed in Poland and the eight-inch howitzer's have resumed the bombardment of Ossowiecs. One cannot but admire the resource with which the enemy, foiled again and again, have returned to the offensive in the East, but, on this occasion in the Carpathians, at least, they are fighting a defensive battle the result of which, it is fairly safe to say, is not likely to be any more favourable to them than the previous operations. And failure this time does not mean that they will be beaten back merely to try again. It will mean the deluge as far as Hungary is concerned, and a disaster as tremendous in its political as its strategical importance.

Sir John French's Confidence.

It has often been pointed out that the Germans will constantly be obliged as the war proceeds and their superiority in forces is turned into an inferiority to sacrifice strategical to political considerations,—to a greater extent even than was the case in the early stages when so much was sacrificed and wasted in the futile efforts to reach Calais and Paris and break through to Warsaw. The present is an instance of this. If the position in the West were ever to be saved for them, it is now, by concentrating enormous forces on some part of their front where there is the most hopeful chance of breaking through; and making one last supreme effort to crumple up the line of the Allies before the arrival of the new contingents from England and the new French levies. But the call of Hungary is imperative, for the successful invasion of Hungary would be a political disaster that might, and probably would, throw Hungary and perhaps Austria out of the arena. And the Germanic forces are not now strong enough to conduct a great effort simultaneously on both fronts. Thus, we have the assurance of the inability of the enemy to retaliate at Neuve Chapelle or in the Champagne. In the meanwhile, Sir John French and General Joffre await the moment to advance, supreme in the confidence of their present safety and their ability to break through the Germans when the opportune moment arrives. All that the British Field-Marshal asks for is more and more munitions to enable him to pound and pound the enemy and thus spare the lives of his men.

German Diplomacy Again.

The wonders of German diplomacy never cease and Count Bernstorff, the Kaiser's representative at Washington, seems to represent its most choice traditions. The idea that a great Power like a pretty woman is very easily offended is never taken into account by the Wilhelmstrasse, whose latest series of negotiations with the United States are unequalled for folly, bungling and offensiveness. The Kaiser has been counting too much on the power of the German party in America, who certainly are very potential, and has been inclined to overlook the existence in the great far western State of a large section of public opinion, which has never viewed with anything but mistrust the Teutonic courtship of the White House. The suggestion in a leading New York paper that it is time to hand Count Bernstorff his passports is strong language, but America has been provoked beyond endurance and it is good to be shown that she is made of some stuff. It may be that the storm will blow over and the German Ambassador be restored to his former puissant position as far as influencing the State department goes. The fact remains, however, that, thanks to a little more dunce-diplomacy, the relations between Washington and Berlin have been gravely affected.

Bengal District Administration Report.

From the discussion which took place in the Legislative Council in Calcutta on the Report of the Bengal District Administration Committee it would appear that Lord Carmichael wished to publish the Report with a view to ascertaining public opinion for or against the proposals submitted to the Government. If this was the object of the Governor, there is nothing more to be said. Lord Carmichael said that he was anxious to have well-informed Indian opinion on the important schemes which the officials had recommended to him, as if he had taken any action without hearing both sides of the case there was the likelihood of great injustice being done. There can be little doubt that the publication of the Report was most tactless and it should not have seen the light of the day, except to let the public know that in Bengal at least the Civilian's "Angle of Vision" is not changed and for him it is "business as usual." All the reactionary forces are now awake and active to counteract any good effects which the termination of the war may bring in its train. Lord Carmichael was anxious that no secret action should be taken on a secret Report, hence his motive for publishing the Report. In his own words, he wished "to let the people concerned know exactly what advice was given, so that they might, if they chose, tell him in what respect the advice seemed wrong." The people of Bengal have informed the Government already what they think of this one-sided Report. It remains for the Government now to take action in the light of the criticism which has been offered to them, and to remove the irritation which was created by the publication of the Committee's comments and proposals.

Tobacco Culture in India.

A Bulletin which was issued by the Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa gives an interesting account of the advances made in the culture of tobacco in India during the past few years. The Dutch manufactured a kind of cheroot from the Chinsurah tobacco, which shows that in addition South India, where Indian cigars are now chiefly made a better class of tobacco was also grown in other parts of India. In recent years many attempts have been made to grow a good quality tobacco to replace the American variety, but it appears that these attempts have not proved successful. Only in Southern India have the growers attained some degree of success, and the cigars manufactured there have already attained a well-deserved fame. The dumping of cheap American cigarettes and tobacco was one of the disadvantages from which the cultivator was suffering in the days before the tax was levied, but this tax has now given an impetus to Indian tobacco industry. It would appear from the Bulletin issued, that a successful Indian variety has been evolved after numerous experiments, both in cultivation and curing. This tobacco leaf has the necessary aroma, flavour and elasticity which is the great requisite of good tobacco. The result has been the outcome of crossing different Indian tobaccos, as the imported varieties were not successful. It is stated that the only demand for this leaf comes from a powerful European company which has branches in India.

A ZOROASTRIAN'S SONG.

What dost thou bring to me
O Rising Sun?
Now that the night-shades flee
Out o'er the Western sea
And the world wakes with thee,
As night is done!

What dost thou bring to me
O Noon-tide Sun?
Warmth to enrich my Soul
Gladness to make it whole
Light to define the goal
Of days to come!

What dost *thou* bring to me
O Setting Sun?
"Balm of refreshing sleep . . . .
Dreams where thy self may creep . . .
Back to the Past and weep . . . ."
O'er Races run . . . . . !

KAI KUSHROU ARDASCHIR.

Official and Personal.

Sir Alfred Kensington, Chief Judge, Punjab Chief Court, will hand over charge to Sir Donald Johnstone, who will succeed as Chief Judge on the 27th instant. A definite announcement about the new judge is still lacking although the name of Mr. Leslie Jones is mentioned as the most likely successor.

Mr. B. V. Nicholl, I. C. S., District and Sessions Judge of Dinajpur, died on the 12th instant.

COMMISSIONS FOR MILITARY ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

On March 16, in the House of Commons. Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that there were a number of Indians acting as assistant surgeons at the front and that these officers had a large and continuous military medical experience, including that of the present war; and whether, in view of these facts and the consequent shortage of medical men who must obtain their degrees in Great Britain before they could obtain the rank of commissioned officer, steps would be taken to promote to commissioned rank assistant surgeons who had obtained certificates through examinations in India.

Mr. Charles Roberts: Vacancies occurring at the present time in the commissioned ranks of the Indian Medical Service are being made good by the grant of temporary commissions to medical men, Indians and others, having a professional qualification that is registrable in the United Kingdom. It is not considered desirable or necessary to lower the standard of admission.

THE MOPLAH OUTBREAK IN MALABAR

In the House of Commons on March 15 Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether he had any information to give concerning the Moplah outbreak in Malabar in addition to what had already appeared in the Press.

Mr. Charles Roberts: The main facts have already appeared in the Press. The gang that attacked Mr. Innes consisted of only five men, four of whom were killed and the other captured when they were dislodged by the police from the Hindu Temple which they had seized. Two constables were wounded, and one Hindu villager injured. Order has now been completely restored. The outbreak is considered by the Madras Government to be quite unimportant. It was entirely unsupported by the general population, which assisted the authorities, and it has followed the type of the not uncommon outbreaks of Moplah fanaticism.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

POUNDING THE ENEMY.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S VIEWS.

BIG BATTLE IN THE USZOK PASS.

AUSTRO-GERMAN MOVE.

Sir John French is reported to have said to Lord Durham that when the time comes to make the great move we can break through the Germans, but we must have more munitions. "I want to pound the enemy and continue pounding him regardless of expense because we are thus saving the lives of our gallant men."

There has been no infantry action on the Western Front, merely cannonading in Belgium, on the Oise and Aisne, and in Champagne. The Meuse-Moselle positions which were won, have been organised. A German dirigible dropped seven bombs on Nancy which did no damage.

"Eye-witness" with Headquarters remarks on the inability of the enemy to retaliate over the Neuve Chapelle defeat as an admission of the shortage of the troops at its disposal. The same authority states that there is evidence the general situation is beginning to create great anxiety among the Germans, and the confidence and buoyancy which was apparent amongst the troops are, gradually disappearing.

A violent battle took place in the Uszok Pass in the Carpathians, which the enemy still holds. The Russians captured three guns and seven hundred prisoners.

The experts think that a great aggregation of Austrians and Germans from all quarters are making an intense endeavour to outflank the Russian left and compel the Russians to abandon their advance through the Carpathians by threatening to cut off their communications and overrun Galicia. They have already advanced as far as Strij. On the other hand, if the Russians are able to defend their left adequately, the turning movement of their right will equally oblige the Austrians and Germans to beat a hasty retreat.

NAPLES COTTON FIRE.

SIX THOUSAND BALES DESTROYED.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

PARIS, April 12.

The fire at Naples has destroyed six thousand bales of cotton.

POPE'S PLEA FOR PEACE,

LONDON, April 13.

The American press considers that the Pope's plea for peace is premature.

THE NECESSITY OF MUNITIONS.

FIELD MARSHAL FRENCH'S PREGNANT WORDS.

WHEN THE TIME COMES

MORE MUNITIONS WANTED.

TO POUND AND POUND THE ENEMY.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, April 13.

Lord Durham speaking at Chester-Le-Street yesterday said he had visited the British headquarters recently and had a conversation with Sir John French who insisted on the need for munitions, saying:—

"When the time comes to make the great move we can break through the Germans, but we must have more munitions. I want to pound the enemy and continue pounding him regardless of expense because we are thus saving the lives of our gallant men."

ANXIETY AMONG GERMANS.

THE GOSPEL OF "HATE."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 12.

"Eye-witness" with Headquarters writes: Quiet continues on our front with the exception of activity of artillery diversified by occasional mine explosions and bombs from aircraft. No incidents worthy of special record are reported.

INABILITY TO AVENGE NEUVE CHAPELLE.

"Eye-witness" remarks that it is significant that although a month has elapsed since the action at Neuve Chapelle the enemy have not ventured to retaliate. This does not mean that their resistance is collapsing, but is practically an admission of inability to avenge defeat with the troops at their disposal.

GREAT UNEASINESS AT LILLE.

Evidence is gradually transpiring that the general situation is beginning to create great anxiety among the Germans, who are sending away large numbers of the civil population behind their lines via Switzerland, some of whom have returned to France. They report that something like panic prevailed at Lille during the fighting at Neuve Chapelle; the large hospitals were all removed to Tournai and many officers billeted at Lille went to Tournai to spend the night and both officers and men expressed uneasiness.

CONFIDENCE AND BUOYANCY DISAPPEARING.

There has been a marked change in the demeanour of the German troops since Christmas; confidence and buoyancy are gradually disappearing while many soldiers have lately told French civilians that they realised they would be over-powered by the masses England was about to place in the field. At the same time they tried to persuade the French that the English were bent on ruining France and grabbing everything for themselves.

SPIRIT OF HATE AGAINST BRITISH.

"Eye-witness" comments on the German efforts to foster among the troops a spirit of hate against the British, although amongst the members of Government, the official 'gang,' military party and professional class, this feeling does not need encouragement. Libels on our troops are officially circulated to engender fury against us, which, acting on natures inclined to brutality, finds vent in various acts of savagery.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 13.

The following casualties are announced:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. H. M. Hunter, Wiltshires.

WOUNDED.

Captain G. H. Anthony, Manchesters.
Captain R. H. Broome, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut. G. Clarke, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut. J. M. Gray, Sherwoods.
Lieutenant I. Macbean, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. H. Papprill, Leicesters.
Lieut. F. H. Toop, Gloucesters.
Lieut. T. Whittingham, Leicesters.

To-night's list contains 690 men, of whom 319 are killed.

Chief regiments affected are the East Lancashires, Rifle Brigade, Grenadiers, Middlesex, Gordons and King's Royal Rifles.

GERMAN DIRIGIBLE AT NANCY.

SEVEN INEFFECTIVE BOMBS THROWN.

ALL ENEMY'S ATTACKS REPULSED.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

PARIS, April 13.

Last evening's communiqué said:—A German counter-attack at half past four in the morning of the 12th at Les Eparges was repulsed.

The enemy's attack in the evening of the 11th in the Bois le Pretre was easily arrested.

A German dirigible at half past one on Monday morning threw seven bombs on Nancy, causing two fires, which were promptly extinguished.

MEUSE-MOSELLE POSITIONS ORGANISED.

NO INFANTRY ACTION.

PARIS, April 12.

The communiqué says:—There has been no infantry action. Cannonading has taken place in Belgium, on the Oise and Aisne and in Champagne.

We organised the positions won between the Meuse and Moselle. The Germans made no counter-attack. We took five machine-guns and a bomb-thrower in the Bois d'Ailly and Bois le Pretre on Saturday.

GERMAN FAILURE AT BEAUSEJOUR.

COMPLETE DEMORALISATION OF ENEMY TROOPS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, April 13.

The official "Eye-witness" describes the German attempt to recapture the redoubt at Beausejour.

After a violent bombardment our look-outs reported that the Germans were massing.

Soon our machine guns were sweeping the attacking force composed of volunteers from all German regiments on this front.

Our artillery also immediately came into action and few Germans regained their trenches.

The Germans made another attack and lost very heavily, but got a footing in an advance trench.

The French immediately counter-attacked and the enemy with difficulty held the trench through the night.

Nevertheless the Germans made fresh rushes, which were broken by artillery and rifle fire.

The Germans had crushed four hundred into a narrow space and our heavy guns smothered them.

The infantry also charged and only ten Germans escaped.

Our losses throughout were very small.

The German failure will complete the demoralisation of the troops who are already convinced of our superiority.

GENERAL PAU'S RETURN.

PARIS, April 12.

General Pau has returned from a visit to Russia and the Balkans. He was received with an ovation by crowds which included young recruits. The General shouted:—"Long live Class 1916!"

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 13.

The ninety-seventh list of casualties reported from France and Belgium gives losses in the ranks during the successful attack by Indian corps at Neuve Chapelle. The Units with most casualties are the Second and Third Gurkhas, the Second and First Battalions. Thirty-Ninth Garhwal Rifles, the 107th Pioneers, the Sixth Jats, the First and Fourth Gurkhas, and the Fifteenth Sikhs.

SIMLA, April 13.

The ninety-eighth list of casualties reported from France and Belgium to-day, contains further lists of killed and wounded in the successful attack by the Indian Corps on Neuve Chapelle. The regiments with most losses recorded in this list are:—1st-9th Gurkhas, 15th Sikhs and 129th Baluchis. The only officers names included are those of Jemadar Guman Singh Negi, 1st-39th Garhwal Rifles, and Subedar Sirdar Thapa, 1st-4th Gurkhas, both wounded.

BROTHERS IN AFFLICTION.

A PATHETIC MEETING.

KRONPRINZ WILHELM'S PRIVATIONS

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, April 13.

The Captain of the Kronprinz Wilhelm denies that he obtained guns before leaving New York on August 3rd. He asserts that he took them from the British steamer Correntina which he captured shortly after he left New York.

The Captain told a story of constant anxiety and privation. The crew lived almost entirely on rice, much of which was soaked with sea-water. Hence the beri-beri which was chiefly among the prisoners.

He captured a cargo of grey cloth from a French steamer and the crew were dressed in uniforms made from this material.

The Captain paid a tribute to the bravery of the British steamer Chasehill which was finally allowed to go after a long chase. Four hundred men and women prisoners were transferred to her.

The meeting of the captains of the Prinz Eitel and Kronprinz Wilhelm was emotional. They embraced and wept copiously.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR'S INDISCRETION.

FRESH OUTBREAK OF INDIGNATION IN U. S.

LONDON, April 13.

There is a fresh outbreak of indignation in America against Count Bernstorff, German Ambassador, owing to his publication of the German Note charging the American Government with non-neutrality, without conferring with, or receiving permission of, the State Department.

The fact that the Note was accompanied by an offensively worded personal statement by Count Bernstorff, justifying his action, has increased the irritation.

PIRATES DEMAND MONEY.

FRENCH VESSEL RANSACKED.

LONDON, April 13.

The crew of the French steamer Frederic Franck, who have arrived at Plymouth, state that the commander of the U24, when he boarded the ship, demanded money and on their refusing ransacked the vessel, seizing provisions. He examined the ship's papers and threw them into the sea, and hauled down the French flag and tore it in pieces. He fixed three bombs and departed, but only two exploded.

AEROPLANES ATTACK STEAMER.

CAPTAIN'S EFFECTIVE REPLY.

ROTTERDAM, April 13.

Two German aeroplanes attacked the Cork steamer Serula near Noordhinder Lightship.

The Captain was a good rifle shot and hit the aeroplanes, which retreated to Zeebrugge.

The vessel was hardly damaged. A few bomb splinters were found on the deck.

The Captain is convinced that the smaller aeroplane failed to reach the shore.

GERMAN SUBMARINE PRISONERS.

REPRISALS AGAINST BRITISH OFFICERS.

LONDON, April 13.

It is announced in Berlin that thirty-nine British officers will be imprisoned in the military detention barracks as a reprisal for the treatment of German submarine prisoners in England.

SMALL STEAMER SUNK OFF EDDYSTONE

LONDON, April 12.

The small Glasgow steamer President was sunk by a submarine off Eddystone Lighthouse on Saturday.

FIGHTING IN THE CARPATHIANS.

VIOLENT BATTLE IN USZOK PASS.

PRISONERS AND GUNS CAPTURED.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

PETROGRAD, April 13.

An official statement says:—We repulsed on the 10th great enemy forces which attacked us repeatedly in the direction of Rostoki in the Carpathians.

We progressed somewhat and a violent battle ensued in the region of the Uszok Pass, which the enemy still hold. We captured three guns and seven hundred prisoners.

We repulsed attacks in the direction of Stryi, inflicting enormous losses on the enemy.

BOMBARDMENT OF OSSOWIECS

TRENCH FIGHTING IN POLAND.

PETROGRAD, April 13.

A communiqué says:

We captured prisoners and four machine-guns in the Suwalki region.

Eight-inch howitzers have resumed the bombardment of Ossowiecs. Forty guns replied and seriously damaged a German battery. The Germans endeavoured to send fireships against the fortress, but they were destroyed by gunfire.

There is trench fighting everywhere in Poland. The Russian artillery has done successful work against the enemy's batteries, and a German aeroplane has been captured.

AUSTRO-GERMAN STRATEGY.

INTENSE ENDEAVOUR TO OUTFLANK RUSSIAN LEFT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 13.

The latest Petrograd communiqué has been carefully scrutinised by experts, who interpret it as meaning that a great aggregation of Austrians and Germans from all quarters are making an intense endeavour to outflank the Russian left and compel the Russians to abandon their advance through the Carpathians by threatening to cut off their communications and overrun Galicia. They have already advanced as far as Strij.

On the other hand, if the Russians are able to defend their left adequately, the turning movement of their right will equally oblige the Austrians and Germans to beat a hasty retreat.

PREMIER AND FOREIGN SECRETARY'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, April 13.

Sir Edward Grey has shortened his holiday and returned to the Foreign Office. Mr. Asquith is the guest of the King at Windsor.

RANGOON HOTEL TRAGEDY.

STEAMER'S OFFICER ACCIDENTALLY SHOOTS HIMSELF.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 13.

At the Royal Hotel last evening C. A. Jacobsen, late Chief Officer of the steamer Beme was found dead with a bullet wound in the forehead and a Colts automatic pistol of .380 calibre and an empty cartridge lying beside the body. According to the police death was due to the accidental discharge of the weapon.

STEAMER WAYFARER BEACHED.

LONDON, April 12.

It is announced at Liverpool that the Wayfarer has been beached at Queenstown.

LONDON, April 13.

No lives were lost in the Wayfarer.

LATER.

The crew of the Wayfarer state that they had just dined and were a hundred miles from the Scillys when a terrible explosion occurred in the hold. All boats were speedily launched and the crew rowed for two hours in heavy seas.

CRUISE NEAR SMYRNA.

VIVID TALE OF SHELLING.

WATERPLANE OVER MOUNTAINS.

Writing from the Dostris Island in the Gulf of Smyrna on Sunday, March 11 Mr. G. Ward Price, special correspondent of the "Daily Mail," says:—

This message is written on the enemy's territory, where, within sight of Smyrna, I have found an untroubled lodging since noon on Friday. From a rugged hill shining with daisies, poppies, and asphodel which forms a ridge on this island, I can look down upon the cruiser Euryalus lying some three miles off the Turkish town of Vurla, which is one of the advanced defences of Smyrna.

Here in isolated Dostris, a charmingly primitive little place where they had hardly heard about the war until the Allied cruisers appeared and began bombarding, one would wait long for news. Having watched for two days and having heard long, picturesque descriptions by the Ottoman-Greek peasants of the island of what they call the "boum-boum" earlier in the week, I am going back to the telegraphic wire.

The craft in which this expedition was made looks very like the galley of a Sallee Rover or Viking chieftain's ship. Its bulwarks are low amidships and rise to a high peak at the stem and stern. She is painted bright green and carries a batten sail on a rakish mast, but the rows of chained galley-slaves that should properly belong to her are replaced by an American petrol engine. She made the rough passage from Mitylene to the Gulf of Smyrna in seven hours. On the way we passed the four-funnelled Euryalus coaling.

MIDSHIPMAN'S INQUIRY.

As we came towards her a neat little steam cutter left her side to meet us, wallowing through a cloud of spray on the crest of every wave. A tall midshipman was in charge with a crew of red-faced, bare-footed bluejackets in working rig, of whom one stood by the mast with a machine gun ready in the bows with its cartridge belt falling into a deal box of ammunition.

Deftly they caught our side with boat-hooks, and while we rolled together in the trough of the waves I explained my business by handing over a card. The cutter splashed her way back to the cruiser; then a few minutes later backed out again to sing out to us that we could go on. The mountainous sides of the Gulf of Smyrna were hidden by rain squalls as we passed up it, now well within Turkish territorial waters. There was not another craft of any kind in sight. The picturesque sailing caiques that trade between the lonely farms that lie on the sterile-looking shores and Smyrna, thirty miles away at the head of the gulf, have ceased to ply since the Allied Fleet began a week ago to make the brown mountains echo to the thunder of their guns.

The wind and rain increased, so, to give the crew a rest after our seven hours' passage, we turned in under the lee of the island of Kiosteni, also known as Long or Englishman's Island. It consists of a precipitous ridge lying in the middle of the gulf. There is a shabby little town of two or three score houses near the water's edge, but since last summer it has been entirely deserted.

DESERTED GULF.

In May of last year the Turks determined to clear out the Greek population from their seaboard and sent armed bands of Bashi-bazouks, who raided, sacked, and burned the Greek villages one after another. Here at Kiosteni they shot 120 men, about half the population of the town, on the shore which we were approaching. The villagers who survived the massacre fled to Mitylene. The doorless houses from which the last stick of furniture had gone, the cultivated fields which had run wild and been overgrown with weeds, the ribs of a new caique building on a slip the wood of which had been turned grey by exposure to the winter weather, were signs of the long desertion of Kiosteni by its inhabitants.

As we drew near the shore we were surprised to see about twenty men come hurrying out of the houses down to the water's edge. Some had rifles slung over their shoulders, and this being Turkish territory the idea occurred to us that they might be Turkish irregulars. Our captain, a Greek from Mitylene, hailed them in Greek, however, and they answered in the same language that there was not a single Turk in the island. We landed, and it was significant evidence of the feelings of the Greek subjects of the Ottoman Empire towards the Allies to find that these men were some of the original fugitives from Kiosteni whom a few weeks ago nothing would have persuaded to venture back to the ruins of their sacked and plundered village, but whose confidence in our fleets is such that on the first appearance of the Allies' ships in these waters they have begun to steal back by night to their old homes.

We climbed to the ridge of the island, and there, as the sun began to set, lay below us a wide and beautiful prospect of sea, mountain, and island which was the scene at the beginning of the week of the Allies' bombardment of the forts of Smyrna.

From where we stood the gulf looked like a great lagoon, closed in on all sides by steep, forbidding mountains. Fourteen miles away, straight across the smooth and gleaming water, on the gradual slopes leading up to the snow-topped Yamanlar and Manissa Dagh, lay Smyrna. A westering sun fell full upon her, and with a glance one could see the cream and saffron-coloured buildings of the second city of the Turkish Empire, stretching for miles along the sea front and climbing the gentle sides of Mount Paques. Windows flashed in the golden light like tiny diamonds. But not a ship of the scores that carry on the trade of this rich port broke the calm waters of the gulf.

From this ridge the Greek islanders had

(Continued on page 8.)

INDIANS AT THE FRONT.

BEHIND THE WAR MACHINE.

A SPLENDID BILL OF HEALTH.

Writing from British General Headquarters in France on Sunday, March 18, Mr. Henry W. Nevinson, Special Correspondent of the "Daily News and Leader" describes in the course of the following article, the splendid spirit and health of the Indian Army at the Front, a historic scene somewhere in the North-East of France and the training a soldier gets after his matriculation into a general knowledge of life and drill, while on active service.

In this astonishing army of ours one meets queer surprises on every side. Here a publisher's trusted adviser is seen emerging from beneath a general's motor, which he has been lifting out of the mud. Here one of the finest and most intellectual leader-writers in England marches in step with the working men of his section, Here a housemaster of a great public school commands a first-rate battalion of Territorials ("every bit as good as Regulars" is the common verdict on Territorials now) and is himself billeted in quarters that would rouse the indignation of the least captious parent visiting his house at home, Here the dare-devil young captain whom one knew in other wars confronts one as the large and responsible General, established in his office as part of the Army's brain.

But the queerest surprise of all is to meet one's old acquaintance, the Indian soldier, at war among the sticky, misty flats of France or Flanders. There he is, just as one has known him in very different scenes of snowy mountains or broiling plains, brilliant under the glorious sun. In the cavalry there he sits the horse he has himself paid for, and moves through bare woods and over sodden and unaccustomed fields, or finds his billet under strange little roofs, where people speak a language more mysterious to him even than his sahib's. And all the time he keeps his calm and imperturbable bearing—his look as impenetrable as the Scroll of Judgment. Jats, Sikhs (wearing the little distinctive shade of colour in the angle of the turban on the fore-head), Rajputs, Punjabis, Mussulmans, and, I suppose, a certain number of Pathans, make up the various regiments, and, as is well-known, there are many races and tongues besides, in horse and foot alike.

RELIGION AND FOOD.

As far as possible, sections and squadrons are composed of men of the same race and religion. But, of course, the feeding of races and beliefs so religiously particular in their food and cooking and cleanliness must always be a little difficult, especially when the main army's chief food in the way of meat is supplied by the ox and the sacred cow. But the difficulty is overcome, and rations are partly drawn direct from distant Indian homes and partly from the goatherds of Southern Europe. Cold and wet are difficulties, too, and anyone who has heard Indian servants coughing all night round a tent even in South Africa, for instance, may well wonder how Indians have stood the clouded skies and almost ceaseless rain of this last winter here. One can only point to the figures. Whether it was the warm uniforms rapidly issued to them, or the natural hardihood of troops accustomed to open-air life, or whether, as I often think, people from the brilliant south bear in their bodies a kind of radium from the sun, which keeps on glowing inside them for six months or so—at all events, the fact remains that the health-sheet of the Indian troops is cleaner by some decimal points than the British health-sheet, and so far as diseases go both sheets make a record in war. Apart altogether from wounds, the curse of "frost-bite" has been the more serious medical trouble, as well as the newest. No human body, whether brown or white, can be stood in cold water or liquid mud for days and nights at a time without suffering, and perhaps permanent loss. That has been terribly proved, and by one means or another the difficulty has for the most part now been overcome.

WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

But, unhappily, the brief visit of our small party of correspondents to the "British Expeditionary Force" is now coming to an end. By permission of the War Office we came at the invitation of General Headquarters, and we have been received throughout not merely with courtesy but with welcome. The officers under whose direction we were placed have worked with ungrudging zeal to make the visit a success, and to show us all that authority allowed. One could desire only two things more—things which, of course, lay beyond the powers of those who organised the various days. One would like, as in the old days of war corresponding, to live with the Army rather than to pay a call or visit it as a guest. The second point is perhaps more difficult to obtain. Owing to various "operations" in different parts of the line we have never been admitted close to the front. Our officers were obliged even to alter the proposed program which would have shown us something, at all events, of the fighting line, and something at least of the enemy. Well, I don't want to play the old war-horse and neigh lamentations over days that do not return; but there was a time when it was the obvious duty and privilege of the correspondent to ride to the sound of battle, and in those days he was not hurried off at once in the opposite direction so soon as the guns began. Opinions naturally differ about the advantage of entire secrecy or the open publication of an Army's struggles and achievements soon after the "operations" are over. But one would have thought some compromise between the old way and the new could be devised with a certain amount of profit to our Army and country alike.

A HISTORIC SCENE.

I was lately looking from a point which commanded a wide view of the flat country stretching out towards the enemy's lines. There were places upon that level of hitherto almost unvisited land which have suddenly become historic, and for generations will glow with the tradition of noble and terrible deeds. Not very far away new history was at the very moment being made, new deeds of heroism were being accomplished, new terrors being faced. Time will efface much of it all, and even tradition will convert much of it into vague and unreal stories. Compared with deeds, a writer's powers seem small and insignificant, but still he would like to put them to use, such as they are, for his country and the future world. It may never be his to witness and describe a Waterloo, but still if he could make a reader of this or some future time realise what was the truth of struggling for a bit of trench or storming a village street in the flat lands of North-East France during the great war of 1915, he might perhaps have done some service.

Of course, up to a certain point, he may serve also by describing certain phases of this fine Army's life and work behind the fighting lines, and that is what we all have tried to do. The actual fighting is only the culminating point of infinite effort and patient organisation. It is very many years now since I wrote a partially ironic treatise on the Army as the working man's university—the only chance the working man gets of something to compare with the advantages that the upper and middle classes derive from Oxford and Cambridge, such advantages, I meant, as the regular food, the healthy exercise, the comradeship or Freemasonry of a similar or communal life, and a certain amount of knowledge. Side by side with the application of science the Army has developed incalculably since then, and the parallel with our universities is far more exact. In fact, I am inclined to think that in the mere matter of knowledge (apart from philosophy and abstract mathematics) the Army is on the way to beat them, and when their own members return from the war I expect a new spirit will pervade those ancient dwelling-places.

WHAT THE SOLDIER LEARNS.

Think what a soldier can learn in the Army here, or has learnt under Army training before he arrives. After his matriculation into a general knowledge of life and drill and behaviour, he can specialise in one or as many "faculties" as even a German university could offer. In the higher branches of physics and applied mathematics he may get the very best training with the Flying Corps. He may study wireless and ordinary telegraphy. He may practise land-surveying, map-making, and the most ingenious methods of photography or signalling. In the Royal Engineers he may also become acquainted with the best mechanical instruments for mining, building, pumping, blasting, and explosions in general. In the Army Service Corps he may acquire all possible knowledge about motor traffic, lorries, cars, engines, and repairing shops, to say nothing of food supplies, the qualities of meat, bread jam, groceries, and vegetables. In other departments he may learn to organise a post-office, to keep pay-sheets and issue allowances, to promote discipline, to consider the meaning of crime, and learn the nature of evidence. Or he may join the R.A.M.C., and devote himself to the faculty of medicine gaining a good general knowledge of surgery and disease, together with some insight into the process of bacteriology. In the gunners, the science of dynamics lies under his hand, and in the present war the school of modern languages is open to him for continuous study. Add to these branches of mere knowledge those other finer phases of education that I mentioned—the regular food, the exercise, the community, and so on. Add also the personal cleanliness provided for by the fine warm baths in jute factories and other convenient places which I have described in an earlier letter, and you will agree that in this army the working man may really obtain nearly all the advantages of our university life. This army is a poor man's university.

The strange thing is that we never dream of providing a university of this kind except under the pretext of war. Nobody grudges it for national self-defence by war. We all recognise its necessity then, and we plank down a large part of £2,000,000 a day for its upkeep. But as to a national self-defence by peace, let the Minister of Education apply for £2,000,000 a day—let him apply for £2,000,000 a year to establish such a university for our working people, and then see what language the present or any other Chancellor of the Exchequer will use about the proposal.

DISTURBANCE IN DINAJPORE DISTRICT.

A BRUSH BETWEEN SANTALS AND POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 13.

A curious story has reached Calcutta of a disturbance by a few Santals inhabiting the interior of Dinajpur District. It is stated that Mr. L. H. Burton, Superintendent of Police, went with a detachment to the village where the trouble had originally taken place and interviewed the headman. One of the Santals threw a small earthen vessel containing a cluster of bees at the face of the Superintendent who was attacked by the insects. Mr. Burton was also struck in the leg by an arrow. A reinforcement of police was brought up from the headquarters and the rioters, who fought with bows and arrows, were surrounded. Twenty five of them have been placed under arrest.

In the defamation case brought by Major Stephen, lately Civil Surgeon of Hyderabad, against the "Prabhat," a vernacular newspaper, the magistrate convicted the accused, fined him Rs. 200 or in default two months rigorous imprisonment.

CRUISE NEAR SMYRNA.

(Continued from page 7.)

watched the Allied warships firing on the Turkish forts.

Three English, 2 French, 1 Russian cruiser, the Askold, 1 seaplane ship, 1 collier, and 5 mine-sweepers made up the fleet. The bombardment started at 2 p.m. on Friday, the 5th. Three ships and 5 mine-sweepers steamed round from behind Kiosteni Island to a position about ten miles off Smyrna, and in direct view of the town. On the right as you look towards Smyrna are twin peaks, both over 3,000ft. high, called the "Two Brothers." In their barren, rocky sides the main batteries for the defence of Smyrna are mounted, and on them one of the Allied ships opened fire. Later the three ships approached the south side of the gulf to cover a mine-sweeper which had began the work of clearing the gulf of mines.

On the next day, Saturday, the 6th, the islanders say, only one ship opened fire on the Turkish position. This was the five-funnelled Russian cruiser Askold, which came and lay by Dostris Island, four or five miles off the port of Vurla, on the south side of the gulf. Before she opened fire the Turkish guns at Vurla threw two shells at her, neither of which reached their mark. The cruiser then fired about thirty rounds at Vurla without drawing any reply. On Sunday, the 7th, the three ships returned to their old positions, from which they moved gradually nearer Smyrna every day until Wednesday.

The Turkish forts fired chiefly at the mine-sweepers, which were preparing a path for the big ships to approach nearer the town. They fired, too, at a water-plane which was launched and flew over the Two Brothers peaks towards Smyrna, where it patrolled for about an hour—a new engine of war to this gulf that has seen the weapons of many warriors from the Greeks to the Venetians, from the Saracens to the Knights of St. John.

"DAILY MAIL" ON THE BEACH.

We decided to sleep on the island and the refugees pointed out a little villa set on a precipitous cliff which they said belonged to a Frenchman named Girand, of Smyrna. A young Greek had been left in charge of it, and we arranged that he should provide us with shake downs at his lodge. The question of food then arose, for the newly returned islanders had nothing at all but extremely uninviting looking grey octopus, which they were beating on the rock to make tender. However, someone had caught some grey mullet in the gulf, and the young Greek had three eggs, so we did well on the whole. I thought it a good omen that on the beach of this miserable little Greek village I found a whole front page of the London Edition of "The Daily Mail" of August 17, 1914.

Most of these islanders, hard-bitten, capable-looking fellows, had old Gras rifles and belts full of heavy lead cartridges. Some of them had offered a stout resistance to the Turkish freebooters last year. One had recently come from Smyrna. The Turks, he said, had only 20,000 soldiers there, not 40,000 as had been commonly supposed. There were a few German officers, but the garrison consisted chiefly of reservists from the interior and of a spirit not too cheerful, though the Germans try to encourage them by saying that though the Allies may be strong on the sea the German victory on land will be so complete that they will be able to dictate terms.

On the next day, Saturday, we started from Kiosteni at 6.30 up the gulf, and soon saw the Euryalus steaming towards Vurla. She was followed by the Italian steamer Perseo, of the National Company, which ten days ago was causing me a sleepless night with her chattering donkey-engines outside my bedroom window at Brindisi. The Euryalus stopped her and sent a pinnace to see her papers, but the Italian was allowed to pass and went to lay off Vurla, which is the quarantine station for Smyrna, flying the yellow flag.

SLIPPING AWAY FROM A TURK.

Meanwhile we were alongside the Perseo talking to the captain. "When shall we be able to go up to Smyrna?" he was asking, when we suddenly noticed a Turkish officer give an order and his caique turn towards us. Not wishing to pass the rest of the war with many of the English residents in Smyrna in a concentration camp up country, or perhaps be hanged from the Vurla Koniak as spies, we broke off the conversation, our captain ordered full speed ahead, and we soon left the Turkish officer far behind.

At night we slept on Dostris Island, which owed its immunity from Turkish attacks last year to intelligent bribery, and it is consequently flourishing under the industry of its Greek inhabitants, who are all of one family.

This morning the Euryalus stopped another steamer, which finally went on to lie alongside the Perseo. We set out again for Vurla to hail her, but when we were only a quarter of a mile away our captain suddenly noticed the Euryalus steaming away in the opposite direction and he at once became the victim of acute panic. It appeared he had good reason to dread the Turks. With a panic-stricken gabble of Greek he put his helm hard over, and his fear was so clearly genuine that we did not insist on his going on.

When we left, the Gulf of Smyrna, where the Allies' guns had done so much damage this last week, was empty. There were ships, though, for the grim silhouettes of the Euryalus and the Triumph outlined against the setting sun were sufficient evidence of the reality of our control of Turkish waters. After dark we reached our port and were received by an eager crowd with a demand for the verification of the local report that the whole of Smyrna was in flames.

ANOTHER BENGAL DACOITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 13.

A Comilla correspondent reports that during a dacoity committed by a gang of armed young men in the house of a money-lender of the village Balda, four miles from Nayanpur station, on the Assam-Bengal railway, the dacoits succeeded in carrying away cash and ornaments of considerable value. The villagers were unable to offer resistance. The culprits have not been traced.

FRENCH TENACITY IN CHAMPAGNE.

FIERCE STRUGGLES FOR A FEW YARDS

(Later than the Mail.)

The following article on the French advance in Champagne from a British observer, with the French forces in the field who has the permission of General Joffre appears in the "Daily Mail":—

This is a sustained effort, made with the object of keeping a constant presure on the enemy's first line of defence, of affecting his use of the railway from Bazancourt to Challerange, a few miles to the north, and of wearing down his reserves of men and ammunition.

The country is one vast plain, undulating, the hills at most 200ft. higher than the valleys, gentle slopes everywhere. The soil is rather chalky, poor, barely worth cultivating; after heavy rain the whole plain becomes a sea of shallow mud; and it dries equally quickly. The only features are the pine woods, which have been planted by hundreds. The villages are few and small, most of them are in ruins after the fighting in September, and the troops live almost entirely in colonies of little huts of wood or straw, about 4ft. high, dotted about in the woods, in the valleys, wherever a little water and shelter are obtainable.

Lack of villages means lack of roads; this has been one of the great difficulties to be faced; but at the same time the movement of wagons across the country is possible to a far greater extent than in Flanders, although it is often necessary to use eight or ten horses to get a gun or wagon to the point desired.

Every day an attack is made on a trench, on the edge of one of the little woods, or to gain ground in one of them; every day the ground gained has to be transformed so as to give protection to its new occupants and means of access to their supports; every night and on many days, the enemy's counter-attacks have to be repulsed. Each attack has to be prepared by a violent and accurate artillery fire; it may be said that a trench has to be morally captured by gunfire before it can be actually seized by the infantry. Once in the new trench the men have to work with their entrenching tools, without exposing themselves, and wait for a counter-attack; doing what damage they can to the enemy with hand grenades and machine-guns. Thus the amount of rifle fire is very small; it is a war of explosives and bayonets.

Up to the present (he adds) the French have made steady and continuous progress; and their success may be best judged from the fact that they have not been forced back on any day behind the line they held in the morning despite innumerable counter-attacks.

REDUCTION OF LIQUOR LICENCES IN INDIA.

THE OPENING OF NEW LIQUOR-SHOPS.

On Thursday, March 11, in the House of Commons Sir Herbert Roberts asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the action of the Deputy-Commissioner of Amritsar in removing, upon the recommendation of the municipal committee, all the liquor shops of Amritsar to sites outside the city boundaries, the number of licences being simultaneously reduced; and whether the Secretary of State would encourage further experiments in the same direction in other municipalities.

Mr. Charles Roberts: The Secretary of State has noticed a statement in the Indian Press to the effect mentioned by the hon. Member, except as regards the alleged reduction in the number of licences. Enquiry will be made on the p int. I would refer to paragraph 6 of the Secretary of State's despatch of May 29, 1914, as to the treatment of "those special cases in town or country in which it might seem desirable and likely to be in consonance with the wishes of the inhabitants that the ward or special area should be kept altogether immune from the sale of intoxicants."

Sir Herbert Roberts: May I ask whether the paragraph in the despatch means that the Secretary of State approves of further extension?

Mr. Charles Roberts: The despatch distinctly contemplates that there may be special areas in town or country which would be properly kept free from the sale of intoxicants.

Sir Herbert Roberts asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the opening, in April, 1913, of a shop for the sale of country liquor in the village of Ghoda, near Poona, upon the alleged ground of illicit distillation in the neighbourhood; whether enquiries had disclosed the fact that the majority of the inhabitants of the village were opposed to the opening of the shop and whether he would cause enquiry to be made in the matter.

Mr. Charles Roberts: The reply to the first part of the question is in the alternative. As regards the second part, while the Secretary of State has approved the principle that new liquor shops should not be opened in face of strong opposition from inhabitants of the locality, unless the opposition springs from interested motives, the location of individual **shops in particular villages is obviously a matter for the discretion of the authorities in India.**

It has been brought to our notice that the statements in our report of the last meeting but one of the Bombay Corporation and in the column of the Notes of the Day in our issue of the 9th inst. to the effect that Dr. Sukhia was with reference to the mention of the Parsi national costume "ruled out of order" and was "called to order" are incorrect. It may be stated that a point of order was raised, but the Chairman made no ruling and merely requested Dr. Sukhia to confine himself to the merits and demerits of the candidates. Dr. Sukhia then asked the Chairman whether he himself thought that Dr. Sukhia was in anyway out of order, whereupon Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy did not say so but simply asked him to go on with his speech.

ALLEGED OBJECTIONABLE TELEGRAM.

BOMBAY MERCHANT IN TROUBLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 13.

At the Allahabad High Court Mr. Justice Chamier has just disposed of an interesting application for revision presented by Mr. Alibhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, son of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy of Bombay, against an order passed by the Magistrate of Cawnpore, instituting proceedings against the applicant under S 225 (b.) read with S. 190, I. P. Code.

It appears that the Deputy Superintendent of Telegraphs sent to the magistrate a telegram which he considered to be objectionable. That telegram was sent by the accused from Cawnpore, and was witheld. There was a case pending in the Court of one of the magistrates of Cawnpore under the Workmens' Breach of Contract Act. In this case warrants had been sent to Bombay for the arrest of some workmen. It is said some of the men for whom the warrants were issued were arrested on the premises of the applicant. The Magistrate seemed to have read the telegram as meaning that the applicant's representative at Bombay should take steps to protect these men from being arrested, and hence the alleged charge of abetment of obstructing the apprehension of the accused persons.

Mr. Dillon with Mr. Ross Alston and Mr. Bikramjit Singh of Cawnpore, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Dillon said the telegram was a perfectly innocent document and the information on which the Magistrate took action was information based upon the telegram.

Mr. Justice Chamier: Is it suggested these people have spirited away some employees of Messrs. Copper Allan and Co?

Mr. Dillon; "Yes, something of the kind.

Mr. Dillon mentioned that the applicant was one of the richest men of Bombay and he employed about 6,000 workmen. He did not know these men were under an agreement. When these warrants were issued he instructed his representatives at Bombay that the men should be kept in the mill bungalow which Mr. Dillon said was the first place to be visited by the men who would go to execute the warrants. There was no cryptic meaning attached to the telegram.

Mr. Chamier J.: Why don't you say to the magistrate this is a harlmess telegram. Has anybody been to the magistrate to say so?

Mr. Dillon: The date was fixed for the 29th of March and we have not given any explanation to the magistrate.

The defendant had been subjected to a considerable amount of indignity and he came up before his Lordship and said this was a perfectly harmless telegram and he had been subjected to this indignity for having committed no fault. Even if the telegram had a meaning which the prosecution attached to it then also no offence was committed under S. 225.

Mr. Chamier J.: "But why should I do the magistrate's work."

Mr. Dillon pointed out that as it was an exceptional case his Lordship ought to interfere.

Mr. Justice Chamier observed that Mr. Dobbs perhaps had no idea as to who the sender of the telegram was. He did not know he was a man of position.

Mr. Chamier J.: "What do you want me to do?"

Mr. Dillon: "I want your Lordship to quash the proceedings so far as it has gone.

Mr. Malcomson, Assistant Government Advocate, contended that his friend's action was premature.

His Lordship delivered judgment dismissing the application. He said it appeared to him this telegram formed but slender foundation for institution of proceedings under S. 225 (B.) read with S. 109 and his Lordship felt sure that if the magistrate realised who the sender of the telegram was he would never have issued a warrant against him but it was impossible for his Lordship without knowing what other evidence was available in addition to the telegram to say there was no ground for further inquiry.

ILLICIT COCAINE TRAFFIC.

EUROPEAN LADY FINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, April 13.

Miss Maisie Scott, a young European passenger on the P. & O. steamer to India, has been fined Rs. 1,000 or six weeks' imprisonment for smuggling cocaine worth six thousand sterling. The prisoner is of no occupation and was coming out to be married.

PROFESSOR J. C. BOSE IN AMERICA.

A LECTURING TOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 13.

Prof J. C. Bose will lecture before the Leland Stanford University of California. He will also attend the Panama Pacific International Exhibition and has been invited to lecture before the Tokio University in Japan and also in China. The Secretary of State has sanctioned Dr. Bose's return to India by the Pacific Route. He will reach India by the middle of June.

Babu Motilal Ghose presided over a meeting of the Bengal National Fund held on the 9th instant. This fund was raised shortly after the partition of Bengal to improve indigenous industries but so far it has not been utilised. A Board of Trustees was constituted. On the motion of Mr. Surendranath Banerjea a sub-committee was formed to prepare a draft scheme for utilising the fund.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN INDIA.

SIR H. COTTON ON OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

SOME REMARKABLE FEATURES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

Sir Henry Cotton contributes to "India", the following article on capital punishment in India with reference to the official statement recently issued:—

A statement regarding Capital Sentences in India has at last been extracted from the India Office by Mr. Swift MacNeill.

The statement is found to be very interesting and suggestive. Unfortunately it is incomplete in many respects. It shows the number of persons sentenced to death by Courts of Sessions, but it does not state the number of persons in whose case the penalty of death was ultimately set aside by the High Court. We know from other sources that the number of such cases is from 30 to 40 per cent., and it is of course a grave omission that the exact figures are not given. Nor does the statement show in how many cases the High Court enhanced the sentence of transportation to one of death on its own volition. It seems incredible that such cases should occur, but we know hat in one High Court at least—in Madras—this procedure is in vogue.

None of these figures are given; but we do get the number of persons against whose acquittal the Local Government preferred an appeal and the number of persons on whom a death penalty was inflicted as the result of such appeal. It appears that in 1912 no less than 57 appeals were preferred by the Local Governments and that in 8 cases the death penalty was inflicted: six times in the United Provinces and twice in Bombay In 1913 the number of these appeals dropped to 29, and in no case was a man hanged as the result. The agitation over the Sitapur case in 1913 has at least had this good effect. It is surprising to find that in this year there were 11 appeals in Madras. In Bombay the number fell from 15 in 1912 to nil in 1913, and in Behar and Orissa from 17 to 1. In the United Provinces the number fell from 10 to 4. It is a very significant circumstance that in Bengal there were no appeals in either year, and, as I have already said, I doubt whether any such appeal has been preferred at any time in Bengal.

TENDENCY FOR CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

As for the rest of the statement I find it exceedingly interesting in so far as it illustrates the tendencies among the various Sessions Courts in different provinces in India to inflict capital punishment. It must always be remembered that the Indian Penal Code, unlike the law in England, which gives no option, confers a discretion on the judge in passing sentence to inflict either the penalty of death, or, as an alternative, transportation for life. This is a humane provision, and it is most instructive to notice how widely the practice varies in different provinces. Thus, in Bengal, where a strong High Court exercises a wholesome influence and check over the District Sessions Courts, only 13 per cent. of the 222 persons convicted of murder in the year 1913 were sentenced to death and 87 per cent. were sentenced to transportation for life. But in Burma, where there is no High Court and only a weak Chief Court in which civilian influence predominates, the proportion is absolutely reversed, and out of 258 persons convicted of murder 60 per cent. were sentenced to death and 40 per cent. to transportation.

If we take the trouble to pursue this investigation a little further we shall find that in the Punjab 59 per cent. were hanged and 41 per cent. transported, and that the proportion in the United Provinces is 54 per cent. hanged and 46 per cent. transported. The Chief Court in the Punjab is about on the same level as that in Burma, and the High Court in the United Provinces enjoys a very different reputation from that of the High Court in Calcutta. But it is better than a Chief Court. In Madras and Bombay, where the High Courts more nearly resemble that at Calcutta—though still at some distance—the proportion in the former Presidency is 33 per cent. hanged to 67 per cent. transported, and in Bombay the percentage is 35 to 65. I would commend these figures which I have evolved, not without trouble, from the return, for the consideration of those who are responsible for the control of the judicial administration of India.

There is yet another conclusion to be drawn from this suggestive statement. The number of persons acquitted by the several Sessions Courts against whom charges of murder had been framed in the year 1913 amounts to no less than 50 per cent. of the total number charged. It varies very little in Bengal, the United Provinces, and the Punjab, but it amounts to as much as 65 per cent. in Madras and is as low, comparatively speaking, as 44 per cent. in Burma, and 36 per cent. in Bombay. The percentage seems extraordinarily high, and provokes the criticism that everywhere, and especially in Madras, the police are in the habit of prosecuting and placing in jeopardy of their lives a very large number of persons who are either innocent, or against whom there is very scanty evidence of guilt.

This, indeed, is a remarkable feature of criminal procedure in India generally, and it will be found that of the total number of persons under trial for all offences in nearly every province of India the majority are discharged or acquitted. It is only in Bengal that this position is reversed. I cannot say why this is so, but the phenomenon is most observable in the United Provinces and the Punjab. In the Punjab, for instance, in the year 1912, the latest for which figures are available, the number of under-trial persons who were discharged or acquitted was 218,534; the number convicted was 75,342. This is another matter which seems much to deserve the attention of the authorities.

Are you going to
MAHABLESHWAR

If so, get in touch with **Wellingtons** at Poona who have good and comfortable cars to rent. Charges and full particulars on request.

Wellingtons' pleasure and touring cars for Poona and Suburbs always at your service by appointment.

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.,
East Street, POONA.
Telegrams:
Wellingtonn Cyclists, Poona.

SECTIONAL BOOK-CASES
FOR
BUNGALOW, OFFICE AND TRAVELLER.

THE "Macey" SECTIONAL BOOKCASE
the only kind having ABSOLUTELY Non-Binding and Self-Disappearing Doors (Patented)

SIMPLE. CHEAP. EFFECTIVE.
Send for Catalogue.
W. H. THORNS & Co.,
369-371, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

WASTE NOT-WANT NOT

Waste not your money in buying worthless substitutes for **SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC,** the famous cure for Malaria and all other Fevers, lest you shall want it when eventually you will have to buy none but SQUIBB'S. Remember what Justice Coram Hayward, I.C.S., remarked in the High Court of Bombay "In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses."
SOLD ALL OVER INDIA.

MADON SONS & Co.,
(The Original Madon's)
Crawford Market, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 706.

By appointment to H.H. THE MAHARAJA

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, *(379) Hornby Road* BOMBAY
SERVICES OF A RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST
Has 25 Years' Practical Experience in sight-testing retinoscopically, and holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia, Sir J. L. Jenkins (Chief Justice of Bengal); The Hon'ble Justices of the High Court; Members of the Legal and Medical Profession, and other high personages (one of which we append below):—
Gowalia Tank Road,
Bombay, 17th November, 1905.
Mr. Phiroze M. Dastoor has on various occasions, examined my eyes with the Ophthalmoscope, and supplied me with glasses for the correction of mixed astigmatism; they suit me so well that I find great comfort in using them, and I have much pleasure in testifying to his skill and ability.
(Sd.) E. PETERS, M.B.,
Lt.-Colonel. I.M.S.

Prices: Extremely Moderate,
Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction" FREE ON APPLICATION.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

POSSESSION OF SHRI GORDHANNATHJI'S IDOL.

BAI GULAB *v.* VALANDAS JAGJIVANDAS AND ANOTHER.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

This was a civil extraordinary application against the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, District Judge of Ahmedabad.

The petitioner is a lady, aged 65, belonging to the Dasa Lad community at Kalol in the Panch Mahal District. The opponents are the brother's sons of the petitioner and they brought a suit against the petitioner and sons of the brother to have turns fixed of worshipping the idol of Shri Gordhannathji. According to the petitioner the idol was brought by her when she had been on a pilgrimage to Mathura and was worshipped by her for 40 years or more. By the respondents it was contended that the image was brought by their grandfather when he had gone to Gokul Mathura and the expenditure towards the worship of the image was incurred from the joint family property. It was false that the image was brought by the present petitioner. Arbitrators were appointed to decide the ownership of the image. They gave the petitioner the right to worship the idol as she had been doing so since a long time. On the next day after the award a compromise application purporting to have been signed amongst others by one Valabdas for the petitioner was filed and a decree was passed in terms thereof, without the knowledge of the petitioner. Under the decree it was stipulated that each party was to worship the Thakorji every two years by terms. The petitioner stated that she learnt of the decree when the opponents sought to execute it by asking for the possession of the idol alleging that their turn of worship commenced. Before an order for the possession of the idol was made, the petitioner brought a suit to set aside the original decree alleging that she never consented to the same and was not present when it was passed. An injunction was asked for to restrain the opponents from taking possession of the idol and its paraphernalia pending the disposal of the suit but it was refused.

The District Judge dismissed the appeal of the petitioner observing "that the applicant was ostensibly a party to a compromise in a suit referring to the right of worship of a family idol."

In the High Court a preliminary objection was raised to the effect that under section 115 of the Civil Procedure no application could lay as there was no allegations of any wrong exercise of jurisdiction, illegality or error in procedure.

Their Lordships discharged the rule with costs.

Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the applicant.

Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the respondents.

OPIUM ACT PROSECUTION.

DRINKING OF "MADAK."

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

HAJRAT WALAD AHMAD *v.* KING-EMPEROR.

This was a criminal application in revision against the decision of Mr. H. V. Braham, First Class Magistrate of Sholapur who convicted the present applicant with 4 others under § 9 (c) of the Opium Act 1 of 1878 and a fine of Rs. 20.

On 17th September 1914 the Abkari Inspector accompanied by the Sub-Inspector and one Allauddin went to the house of one Janu Mahadu who was one of the co-accused. As soon as they approached the house, they saw 4 persons running away from Janu's house. The Inspector asked who those 4 persons were and Janu gave their names, one of them being the present petitioner. Janu had further said that those 4 persons including the present petitioner had come there to drink 'Madak' a preparation made from opium. Janu's house was thereupon searched and certain articles including 45 grains of opium, 71 grains of 'Madak' and certain clay pipes were found there and a panchnama was made which was signed by the said Allauddin and the Police Patel of the village of Tembhurne. The other 4 persons were sent for and told that they had committed an offence under the Abkari Act and were placed before the First Class Magistrate who found all of them guilty.

All the five accused denied the charge and alleged that the case against them had been fabricated by the Abkari inspector.

The present accused is a holder of a license of opium in the village of Tembhurni. The defence put forward by him was that at the time of the alleged offence Allauddin was employed at the ganja shop at Kurudwadi and he was an accomplice of the inspector in making up the present case against him.

The present case was the result of a huge conspiracy against the petitioner who has been made the victim of rival competitors for license.

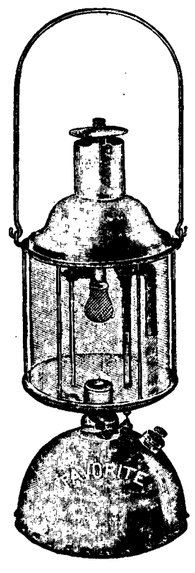
Their Lordships refused to interfere with the order of the First Class Magistrate and discharged the rule.

Mr. R. W. Desai appeared for the petitioner.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

KILL TWO BIRDS IN ONE SHOT.
A Substitute for a Hurricane Lantern and a Table Lamp.
With 300 C. P. Burns 1 gallon Kerosine for 65 hours
THE "FAVORITE"

Automatic Cleaning Arrangement.
Portable.
Beautiful.
Attractive.
Brilliant.
Economical.
Storm Proof.
No Smoke.
No Smell.
Simple throughout.
Reliable Construction.



Rs. 45 Net.
Adapted for use on **Railway Stations, Municipalities, Railroad Men, by Street Carnivals, Summer Resorts, Fishing & Hunting Camps, Warehouses, Boat Landings, Roadways, etc.**
An untrained servant can easily handle it. No Complicated Mechanism.
POY BROTHERS,
KALBADEVI LAMP WAREHOUSE,
Bombay No. 2.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A DOCTOR'S DEBT.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

KANSILA KUVER WIDOW VS. THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF FYZABAD AND OTHERS.

The plaintiff in this suit prayed for a decree for Rs. 6,500 with interest and costs against the defendants who were the executors of the estate of the late Dr. Missi, a medical practitioner of Bombay.

Mr. B. J. Desai who appeared for the plaintiff said that the Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad who had been appointed as one of the executors of his will by Dr. Missi refused to act as an executor and a decree as prayed for should be passed against the other executors of the will.

Keval Durgachand constituted attorney of Bai Kansila stated that he was present when the late Dr. Missi borrowed a sum of Rs. 7,500 from Bai Kansila. Two promissory notes had been passed by Dr. Missi in respect of the loan and Rs. 1,000 had been paid in part payment. The Doctor died in December 1912. Rs. 6,500 remained due on the loan.

A decree as prayed for was passed in favour of the plaintiff.

SUIT AGAINST ENEMY FIRM,

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING Co., LTD., *v.* SOLOMON BROTHERS LTD.

In this case Mr. Campbell who appeared on behalf of the defendants applied for a short postponement on the ground that the defendants were a Greman firm, members of which were interned at Ahmednagar since 5th September 1914. The summons were served a short time ago and no instructions had been received; the warrant to defend being signed on the 9th April and only received yesterday. Mr. Campbell urged that this was an application of the kind of many ordinary applications made in England at this time and the Courts there had said that opportunity should be given to defend such suits.

Mr. Inverarity who appeared on behalf of the plaintiff said that he had no objection to the postponement prayed for. He had appeared to oppose an application for postponement till after the declaration of peace.

His Lordship ordered the suit to be put on board as a short cause on the first short cause day after the vacation. The defendants to file their written statement within a month; costs to be costs in the cause.

Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co.—Attorneys for the plaintiff.

Messrs. Soonderdas & Co.—Attorneys for the defendants.

The Maharaja of Cossimbazar has been elected President of the All India Hindu Sabha with the Hon. Rai Bahadur Sukhbir Singh as General Secretary. Each province will nominate a Vice-President. The Hon. Rai Bahadur Harichand has been elected for Punjab.

FAMOUS FAMILY REMEDIES
OF
Dr. TESSIER (American).
The best cure for any disease.
Price As. 8 each.
CONSULTATIONS FREE
Reliable Homœp. and Biochemic Medicines obtainable at
E. S. NORTON & Co.
Manager—Dr. A. P. J. DE SILVA
with 23 years' experience of
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES
DHOBI TALAO, BOMBAY.

THE INTERNATIONAL PROVISION STORES Co.
(WHOLESALE & RETAIL)
Have the pleasure to iuform the public that they have newly opened at **Holland House** next to Hotel Majestic, where **Ham, Bacon, Sausages, Cheese, Asparagus** and all sorts of **Provision Stores** such as **Biscuits, Jams, Oilmanstores,** etc., etc. are always in stock. Fresh consignments received fortnightly.
Just a visit to our premises will make the public save garryhire to market, and assure them of our low current **Market Rates.**
All sorts of **Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes** and **Pipe Mixtures** are always in stock, at very moderate prices.
The **Refreshment Room** has first class accommodation.
REFRESHMENT ROOM CHARGES.

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Soda, per bottle	0	1	6	Tea (special), per cup	0	2	0
Lemonade	0	1	6	Coffee	0	3	0
Sweet Drinks	0	2	0	Cocoa	0	4	0
Ice Cream, per plate	0	3	0	Chocolate	0	4	0
Cakes, each	0	1	0	Omelet with Toast.	0	6	0

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

PRESS ACT PROSECUTIONS.

DEPOSIT OF SECURITIES ORDERED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the notice matter again came up for hearing in which Narayan Vasudeo Mahajan, printer and publisher of the "Sandesh," a daily Marathi newspaper, was, at the instance of Inspector E. E. Morris of the Criminal Investigation Department, called upon to show cause why he should not deposit security both as publisher of the newspaper and keeper of the press. The Hon. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Government, while Mr. Tuljapurkar was for the respondent.

It was alleged against the respondent that on the paper being started in January last he made a declaration saying the paper would not deal in politics but there had been a breach of the declaration inasmuch as it gave war news, and, Mr. Nicholson said, they knew how these could be manipulated. It was further alleged that the "Loke Sevak," a Marathi newspaper, which had deposited a security under the Press Act, was recently amalgamated with the "Sandesh" and the Poona "Kesari" congratulated the "Sandesh" on being a Nationalist paper.

The Magistrate ordered the respondent to deposit a security of Rs. 1,500.

THE "AZAD PUNCH."

Hakim Abdul Hamid Farrokh, printer and publisher of the "Azad Punch," an Urdu newspaper, was, at the instance of Inspector Morris, called upon to show cause why the amount of Rs. 1,000 deposited by him as security under section 3 of the Press Act, as keeper of the press, should not be enhanced. The Hon. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Government, and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister, with Mr. Hindade, for the respondent.

The prosecution alleged that sometime ago the respondent was editor and publisher of an Urdu newspaper called the "Punch Bahadur." His writings in that paper were considered to be so objectionable that he had been warned over and over again. That paper stopped in 1912 and he joined the "Azad Punch" in June, 1914, when he made a declaration that it was a comic paper and would contain nothing but humourous matters and amusing stories. In another declaration which he made on the 16th March last he said that nothing objectionable would be published in that press. On the 23rd idem an order was passed by the Court for the deposit of a security of Rs. 1,000, but in view of certain articles that had been published the Court was asked to enhance the amount of deposit and to make a further order against the respondent under section 8 of the Act to give a good security as printer and publisher.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin contended that the articles in question had been published before the order for a security of Rs. 1,000 was made and that no fresh cause was given to change that order. The articles were innocent and had been mistranslated. Even assuming that the translations were correct there were no special grounds advanced to vary the order. The "Azad Punch" had a circulation of 1,500 a week and was sold at nine pies per copy. His client was a poor man and had to borrow the Rs. 1,000 which he had deposited as keeper of the press. He would have to stop the press and discontinue the publication of the paper if the amount of the security was increased.

Mr. Nicholson said the respondent had written objectionable articles before and it was most likely he would write in the same strain in future.

The Magistrate said he had considered the dates of the articles in question and the history of the respondent, and he was of opinion that the application that the security should be enhanced was reasonable. He therefore varied the order of the 23rd March and enhanced the amount of security to Rs. 2,000. He also passed an order under section 8 of the Act for a security of Rs. 2,000 being given as publisher and printer.

Subsequently the respondent applied for the withdrawal of his deposit of Rs. 1,000 as keeper of the press. He said he would cease to be the keeper.

The Magistrate granted the application and said that if the respondent intended to publish the newspaper he would have to deposit Rs. 2,000 under section 8 of the Act.

THE "KHAN BAHADUR PUNCH."

Mahomed Magsud, printer and publisher of an Urdu paper called the "Khan Bahadur Punch," was, at the instance of Inspector Morris, called upon to show cause why he should not deposit a security. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Government, while Mr. M. K. Azad, barrister, was for the respondent.

It was alleged that on the 14th November, 1913, the respondent filed a declaration saying his paper was a comic paper and did not deal in politics. Last January he made a declaration as keeper of the Qudsi Press and his security was dispensed with. It was further alleged that the respondent had published objectionable articles in connection with the war.

Mr. Azad contended the articles were not objectionable and were only humorous.

The Magistrate ordered the respondent to deposit a security of Rs. 1,500.

REPORTED BURGLARY.

The lock on the front door of the office of Messrs. M. M. Bottlewala and Company, millstore suppliers, Elphinstone Circle, was found to have been removed, and cash and currency notes for Rs. 5,485 and ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,260 were found to have been stolen. The Police made prompt enquiries and recovered cash and currency notes for Rs. 1,083, and arrested Nana Genu, the complainants' office peon, Arjun Genu, an ex-Policeman, Asiflal, a Purdeshi, and Abru Khodabux a Mahomedan bricklayer. Three more persons are wanted, and further enquiries are being made.

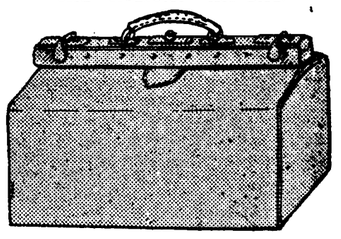
ENGLISH LEATHER BAGS—TRUNKS.

Despite the great shortage of leather in England our London buyers have been successful in securing stocks of Leather Bags and Suit Cases. Some of our special values are illustrated here.

SEE THE SHOW OF TRAVEL KIT IN WHITEAWAY'S ARCADE.

THE "SUCCESS" BAG.

THE "HOLIDAY" KIT BAG.

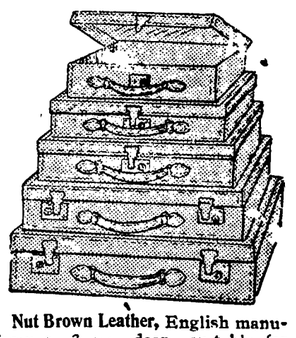


English make, nut brown leather, fitted with new patent side bolts and lined with holland.
Sizes: 12 14 16 18 ins.
Rs. 9-8 11-8 13-8 14-8

English Leather Kit Bag, nut brown hide, a useful Bag of smart appearance, fitted with brass lock and drop clips.
Sizes: 18 20 22 24 ins.
Rs. 21-8 23-8 27-8 32-8

THE "EVERYMAN'S" BRIEF BAG.

THE "EARL" ATTACHE CASES.



Tan hide Brief Bag, made of Solid Tan hide with brass clips and lock, steel frame, stout leather handle, lined inside with drab jean.
Sizes: 12, 14, 16.
Rs. 6-15 7-15 8-15.

Nut Brown Leather, English manufacture 3 ins. deep, suitable for private papers.
Sizes: 12 × 7½ ins. Rs. 11-8.
" 14 × 8½ " " 13-8.
" 18 × 10½ " " 17-8.

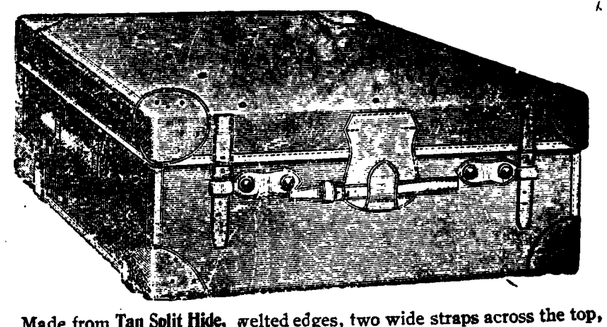
THE "ASCOT" SUIT CASE.

Best English Hide Suit Case, marvel of workmanship, superior finish, reinforced with 8 leather corners, and fitted with straps in body, best nickel locks and stout reliable well cut handle.
Size: 24 by 15 by 7½ inches, Rs. 65-8.
" 26 by 15 by 7½ " " 67-8.
" 28 by 15 by 7½ " " 72-8.

THE "PREMIER" SUIT CASE.

Brown Leather built on steel frame, very stout and strong, 2 sliding nozzle locks as sketch.
Size: 22 by 14 by 7 ins. Rs. 41-8.
" 24 by 15 by 7½ " " 45-8.
" 27 by 15½ by 7½ " " 49-8.

P. & O. LEATHER CABIN TRUNK.



Made from **Tan Split Hide,** welted edges, two wide straps across the top, capped with 8 solid leather corners, inside fitted with neat tray.
Size 33 × 20½ × 13 ins. Rs. 65-0. Size 36 × 21½ × 13 ins. Rs. 72-8.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., LTD.
The Arcade, BOMBAY.

We are closing our Business

OUR CLEARANCE SALE

is now in progress and we are offering the whole of our Miscellaneous stock at

VERY CONSIDERABLE REDUCTIONS

Such High class goods are rarely available in Bombay

During the continuance of our Sale we are prepared to make up to your own taste

FROCKS OR GOWNS TO YOUR MEASURE

at 25 per cent. Discount

off our usual prices for cash

FOR STYLE, FIT, CUT AND FINISH

there is nothing in India to equal our production and ladies should take this opportunity to replenish their wardrobe.

Stanley Humphreys & Co
COSTUMIERS & MILLINERS
Waterloo Mansions. BOMBAY

ECONOMY

SAVE heavy expenses of making new clothes by getting your old ones dry or chemically cleaned with a little expense

AT THE

CENTURY WASHING CO.

Who also Glaze by Machinery.

ICO

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our :—

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent per cent. value of their money but more.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mrs. Walness (Miraj) Dr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., (Collector of Surat), Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur), Prof. Dhakmarwala (*Vice* Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO. LTD.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.

"La Perla Del Orient Brand"

Reina Victoria per box of 50	Rs.	6	12 0
High Life In The East per box of 50	„	5	0 0
Cortado Deliciosos per box of 50..	„	4	8 0
Londres per box of 100	„	7	12 0
Cortado de la Reina per box of 100	„	7	8 0
Entreactos per box of 100	„	6	0 0

Up Country Orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

Cigar Merchants D. MERWAN & Co., Medows Street, Bombay.

Telegrams : Merwanco.

SINKING OF THE BAYANO.

WITH MOST OF THE CREW ASLEEP.

Captain Forster, of the collier Balmarino, owned by Messrs. John Kelly and Co., coal merchants, Belfast, stated on the arrival of his vessel at Queen's Quay, Belfast, that while on the passage to Ayr on Thursday March 11, and when the vessel was 14 miles north-east by east of Black Head and eight miles west-south-west of Corsewall Point, the crew sighted a raft containing a number of men about three miles on the port bow, says "The Times" correspondent writing from Belfast. The Balmarino immediately steamed to the raft, beside which was an upturned boat. Altogether 24 men were clinging to the raft and the upturned boat. The steamer took on board two doctors and 18 men. An auxiliary cruiser, which steamed up during the rescue work, took on board two officers and two men. (The Admiralty statement gave the number of survivors as 26.)

All the survivors were suffering from wounds in various parts of the body, and three of the men were very seriously injured and were almost unconscious. The majority were in an exhausted condition, and all were only partially clad. The Balmarino proceeded on her way to Ayr, where she arrived at 2 p.m., and landed the survivors. The three seriously wounded sailors were taken to hospital and the others to the local sailors' barracks.

Captain Forster says the survivors told him that the Bayano was torpedoed without warning at 5 a.m. that morning near the spot where they were picked up. The explosion, they said was terrific, and the ship sank within three minutes of being struck. The majority of the crew were below asleep at the time, and this fact accounted for the great loss of life.

One of the medical officers rescued by the Balmarino said that when the explosion occurred he was lying asleep in his bunk. He jumped up and, passing through the door with the intention of going on deck, walked straight into the sea, so quickly and completely had the ship listed. It is a significant fact that practically all those rescued were deck hands, not an engineer or fireman being saved.

Captain Kenneth Craig, of the collier St. Katharine, which arrived in Belfast on Thursday, brought two rafts from the Bayano which it had picked up in the Channel, but upon which there were no survivors. Captain Craig stated that he passed the Balmarino, which informed him of the disaster.

Searching among the wreckage the St. Katharine practically hove to until 6-30 p.m. in the hope that the submarine would appear, so that the destroyer might ram her or get a shot at her. The guns were ready for action, and the crews keenly on the alert, but there was no sign of the enemy.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION AND THE VOTERS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you be kind enough to give publication to the following in your widely read paper?

Persons, who are entitled to vote, are receiving cards from the candidates who wish to be members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. But it is a question of great importance to whom the voters should accord their votes. Should they accord their votes to persons who are simply sitting in the Corporation Hall seconding resolutions? Of course not. Should they accord their votes to persons who simply bring resolutions of the dead? Surely not. Then to whom? Of course to persons who fight for the people.

Voters have also received cards from the present Corporators. Do the voters know what kind of work they did in the last two years? Surely not. Then how could they come to know? Will, therefore, the present Corporators print a pamphlet of their important work in the Corporation to let the voters know what kind of work they did and distribute them among the voters? Then and then only the voters will be able to make a proper choice. The new candidates cannot print such a pamphlet but they can at least assure the voters that they can fight for the people. If these new candidates did not work for the people, they will not certainly be re-elected at the time of next election.

At present only a few Corporators work for the people; others sit to second resolutions and bring resolutions of the dead. The above suggestion, if carried out, will never bring the latter kind of members in the Corporation.

Therefore it is my sincere appeal to the voting public that they should not give their votes unless they recive a pamphlet of the work done by the candidate, if he is a Corporator, and are assured by the new candidates.—Yours, etc.,

K. D. R.

Bombay, April, 12th.

AN INDIAN ON THE WAR.

Mr. S. Arumagam lectured on "India and the War" at the Municipal Hall, Taunton, on March 9.

The Mayor of the borough said that there was no doubt that Germany had wanted India for a long time, but, even supposing she took India, she would not be able to keep it long, because her system of government would be so repulsive to the Indians.

Mr. Arumagam contended that Germany could not establish a world-power without India, for whoever possessed India and controlled Indian trade became the leading commercial and trading Power of the world. He described at length the great part which India had already played in the war, and the generosity which her princes had displayed.

The Rev. Prebendary Dixon, D.D., in proposing a vote of thanks, said that Britain had an enormous responsibility in regard to India, and her peoples must be regarded not as inferior men, but as brother-subjects. The wonderful loyalty and patriotism shown by India in this war must not be forgotten after the crisis was past.

Mr. W. R. Dyer seconded the motion, and said that as long as England ruled India aright the Indians would be loyal to the Mother Country.

"THE GOSPEL OF HATE."

ITS UNPOPULARITY IN AUSTRIA.

Writing from Rotterdam on Monday, March 15, the special correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph" says:—

"England" is the title of a remarkable volume just published in Vienna by Dr. George Landauer. Even more remarkable is the review occupying a most prominent position in to-day's *Vorwarts*. This is not only a protest against the gospel of hatred, but also a frank admission of the falseness of the allegation that England plotted the war. The following are quotations from the article:

"It is pleasant to notice that more voices are being raised in this country against the absurd preaching of hate against certain foreigners. I consider, therefore, the publication of this book as a protest against the incomprehensible rage against England. Although entirely upon the side of Germany and Austria in regard to the war, the author considers there are certain things to be said for England, which people are apt to forget. When he asks for a better understanding with England he does so in the interests of his own people, whose advance is hindered by the outbreak of hate. He tries to serve a better understanding by setting right certain exaggerations in the criticisms of the English position and English culture.

"He points out that, in England, the democratic conditions can stand comparison with those of the Continent very well, and that it is stupidity to depreciate English culture. In discussing Anglo-German politics, more particularly in their relation to the world war, Dr. Landauer raises the reproach that the majority of the complainers against England pass by in silence the official documents issued since the war, and that even the daily Press, perhaps not always of its own free will, has limited itself to semi-official commentary on them.

ENGLAND'S WORK FOR PEACE.

"It has been made a reproach that the entente policy was a danger to the peace of the world, but, against the unproved reproach that England wished for, and systematically planned for war, Dr. Landauer reminds one of the fact that during the time of the last three Ministries a whole series of crises arose, but under the influence of English efforts all had peaceful issue. English diplomacy, like all diplomacy, is secret, and may have a great deal on its conscience, but, because of that, it is not right to blame people who did not know what was going on. It must be acknowledged that, among the English people, up to the last day before the war, there was no ill-feeling towards Germany. To call the English people shopkeepers and a criminal people is stupid, and only calculated to close their ranks. It is an economic motive that is behind all policies. The German war is being carried on for the protection of German commerce, and it is ridiculous to make it a reproach to England that she is doing the same thing. This book will probably serve to scatter a whole series of absurd expressions that have been used, for example, about England's paid soldiers and England's violation of international rights."

"Whoever," says Dr. Landauer in his book, "has made the acquaintance of this people in the intimacy of its homes, and observed how in work and in pleasure it knows how to preserve order as its own policeman, whoever is convinced of the dignity which this people displays in bearing national adversity, such a one can never possibly believe that this people has become criminal against itself and the human race."

ASSAULT ON A SCHOOLMASTER.

MRS. BENNET BURLEIGH BOUND OVER

Mrs. Bennet Burleigh, widow of the famous war correspondent, was summoned during mail week before Alderman Sir George Woodman at Mansion House Police Court during mail week for assaulting Mr. Percy John Vinter, physical science master at the City of London School, on March 5.

Mr. H. A. McCardie, counsel, appeared in support of the summons; Mr. W. A. Wardley was counsel for the defendant.

Mr. McCardie said the complaint had been fourteen years in his position at the City of London School. At 4-30 p.m. on March 5 he left the school and walked with some of his pupils. Outside the Royal Hotel he felt a blow on the neck, and when he turned round a woman rushed at him and struck him several times in the face and neck, knocking his glasses off. Then he recognised Mrs. Burleigh.

She used a deal of abusive language and struck Mr. Vinter again (counsel said) in the presence of a policeman. At the police station she threatened to shoot Mr. Vinter with a pistol. Counsel said it was important that in connection with this matter there should be some reference to litigation that had been pending between Mr. Vinter and a son of Mrs. Burleigh.

Mr. Vinter, giving evidence, stated that on the afternoon of the 5th he was walking in company with two old boys towards Blackfriars Station. Outside the Royal Hotel he received a blow on the back of the neck. Turning round he saw a lady whom he did not at first recognise. She struck him several times, knocking off his glasses.

He beckoned to a constable on duty at the street refuge, and he got between the defendant and himself. At his (complainant's) suggestion they all went in a taxicab to Snow Hill Police Station. He did not desire that she should be locked up, but she said that if he would not charge her she would assault him again, and that if she had a pistol she would shoot him. She added: "I would rather hang for you than see my son dishonoured."

In aid of the Women's Branch of the War Relief Fund the Deshi Natak Company, Ltd., of Ahmedabad, gave a performance of their play "Harischandra" on Monday under the patronage of Mr. F. G. Pratt, I.C.S., Commissioner, N. D. About Rs. 700 were realised.

The WEST END Lens Shape "MATCHLESS" KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

COMPACT — NEAT — ELEGANT

Non-magnetic lever escapement; compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; 7 jewels; substantial dust-proof cases with inner dome and extra strong glass; enamel dial, very bold figures and — hands. —

15‴ small size.

IN NICKEL SILVER OPEN FACE CASE.

15‴ Size .... Rs. 12

18‴ Size .... Rs. 11

With Arabic or Roman dial same price. With fancy dial, Re. 1 more.

CATALOGUES FREE ON DEMAND.

West End Watch Co
BOMBAY — CALCUTTA

PREMATURE OLD AGE

Lost vigour, lost memory, and lost interest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

Huxley's "Ner-Vigor"

An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

CYCLES, MOTOR CYCLES & GRAMOPHONES.

IMPORTERS OF

CENTAUR, RALEIGH, ENFIELD, ROYAL DOVER CYCLES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

EMPIRE-PHONE GRAMOPHONES.

Petrol, Lubricating Oils, Michelin, Dunlop, Motor car Tyres & Accessories always in stock.

LAMINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,

33, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WHAT CAN I DO FOR MY HAIRS

That's the all important question to every one. Is your hair getting thin? Is it getting grey? Is it getting brash, coarse and harsh to comb or dress? Does dandruff trouble you? All these troubles will be at an end by using a bottle of

KAMINIA OIL.

It is composed of excellent medical drugs, is delightful to use and is the very essence of refinement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling off, to restore its natural colour, nothing equals KAMINIA OIL.

It is also effective in removing neuralgia, headache and weak sight. Added to all these it possesses a beautiful fragrant smell. Hundreds of testimonials from numerous friends and patrons who are unanimous in praising the good effects of this oil prove the truth of our assertions. We can only say, give it an honest trial, and you will find cause to be thankful and satisfied.

Price per Bot. Re. 1, V.P. As. 4 Extra. 3 Bots. Rs. 2-10, V.P. charges As. 7. Extra.

N.B.—SAMPLE FREE on receipt of half-anna Postage Stamp from the

Sole Agents:

THE ANGLO INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,

Juma Musjid, BOMBAY.

"BLACK & WHITE"

Buchanan's Scotch Whiskies are two standard brands to be found in every quarter of the globe: guaranteed always the highest quality.

AND "RED SEAL"

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL DEALERS AND STORES

A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" SHOPPER'S LIST.

Published every Wednesday.

BANKING.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited—
has removed to more spacious quarters, Alice Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay, where banking business of every description is transacted.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY.

POHOOMULL BROS, Watsons Annexe, Apollo Bunder, Bombay for Oriental Novelties, Carpets, Curios, Silks, Carvings at reasonable rates and fixed prices.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

ALEXANDRA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Accountancy, Book-keeping, Banking, Law, Shorthand, Typewriting, etc Special Ladies Class. Opp. Whiteaways,

CIGAR MERCHANTS.

CURZON & CO. BOMBAY

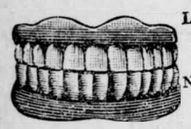
CHOICEST BOMBAY ORANGES.

25 Choicest Oranges ... Rs. 2-0.
25 Red Bananas ... Rs. 1-8.
50 Table Plantains ... Rs. 1-0.
Carriage Paid. TUKINA & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

CLEANING.

DRY & CHEMICAL CLEANING:—
By the English & French Process.
We are the only firm out East with an up-to-date Cleaning Plant.
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co., Cleaners.
Hamam St., Fort, Bombay.

DENTISTRY A BLESSING.



Let me fix Artificial Teeth for your own good.
NICHOLSON, Dentist, (from the London Hospital.)
41, Hornby Road, FORT, opp. Cook's.

EVERYTHING THAT MAN WEARS.

Up country orders carefully supplied
A. FREDOON & CO.,
Note new address, opp. Treacher & Co., ESPLANADE ROAD, Fort, BOMBAY.

HAIR TONICS, OILS' DOUCHES.

ANANDRO BHAWOO & Co., 12-14, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay, Sole Agents for A. B's Hair Tonics, Hair oils and Douches. Manufacturers of Typewriter, Gramophone and Watch oils.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

DR. H. HOLST, M.D.
(from Sweden).
609, Hornby Road, opp. Whiteaway's. Diseases peculiar to women successfully treated. Hours from 11—1 and 2—4, week days only.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

Chutneys. Curry Stuff, Pickles, Sauces, Preserves, Jams, Peppers, Jellies, Bombay Ducks. MUNCHERJI MANECKJI POONJIAJI & Co., Mfgrs. & Exporters, 51-61, Marine St., Dhobi Talao, Bombay. AGENTS WANTED. Send for price list.

LYING-IN-HOME.

THE EUROPEAN and EURASIAN NURSING and LYING-IN-HOME. Experienced Medical and Nursing Staff. Special terms to up-country patients. Children admitted for all ailments.
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

LADIES HATS.

Millinery made to order in latest styles. Hats Renovated and Cleaned by MADAME SEMLOH opposite Hotel Majestic, Bombay.

LUXURIOUS HIGH CLASS HOTEL.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR EUROPEANS.
HOTEL CARLTON.
Modern, centrally situated in the healthiest, most select part of Bombay.
Single or Double Suites.
Every convenience, Electric Lights and Fans. Lifts to all floors. Cuisine second to none. Catering in all its branches.
CHARGES MODERATE.
Apply to Manager, Hotel Carlton.

MUSIC AND RELIGIOUS GOODS.

L. M. FURTADO & Co.,
Importers.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 19.

The return—to stay—of the full skirt, ranging in width round the hem from two and a-half to five yards, is causing a complete revolution in our underwear. Gone are the days when everything we wore had to be kept rigidly flat, so that we might retain the narrow silhouette demanded by Dame Fashion; and the new mode ushers in a fresh reign for the frilly and ribbony daintiness that seems to belong by right to gentle femininity. Those of us who have stored away amongst our treasures the pretty removable lace frills of yester-year are bringing them from their hiding-places and putting them into the hands of cleaner or laundress in readiness to take their rightful position on the new petticoats that will be in demand for wear with our spring frocks.

SPRING-WEAR FROCK.

Pictured here we have a smart frock for early spring wear, made of fine garbardine, and severely trimmed with strappings and buttons, and carrying the inevitable wide waste-swathing, all of them composed of velvet. The upstanding collar is of dainty Madeira-worked embroidery. The hat is of the shape colloquially known as "pork-pie," and fits closely on the head. The bodice, it will be noted, is cut all in one with the sleeves, and sets plainly across the chest. The sleeves are very long, and come right down to the knuckles. The skirt is fairly narrow, the tunic being considerably wider. Dainty foot-wear will be necessary with all the spring model dresses. The throat is finished with a smart little butterfly bow.

A USEFUL BLOUSE.

The blouse represented here is intended for hard wear, and to this end is made of crepe-de-chine or Shantung. It has the new high collar, which is cut all in one with the yoke. The fronts are trimmed with dainty fine tucks and a row of buttons. The collar lining and buttons would be very pretty in a contrasting material if the blouse is white. The sleeves are long, with a suggestion of the "bishop" in their shape, and finish with cuffs. These sleeves are set in on the shoulder in the normal position, without sleeve-caps. The yoke fits very smoothly across both back and front, and the yoke-line is almost straight. The blouse is held in at the waist by a wide tailored belt finished with one large velvet button.

FROCK FOR SMALL GIRL.

A becoming little frock for the small girl's school wear is shown in the sketch. It may be achieved in serge or cashmere, and is made up on "pinafore" lines. The blouse slip is of white washing silk or viyella, according to the weather, and the deep band at the waist is of black satin. As to colour, navy is always practical; but powder-blue is much worn, and would make a delightful change. It will be noted that the buttons used as adornment are of large size, and of self material. The dainty little collar may be of muslin or any other of the numerous lingerie materials, and should be frequently renewed. The little skirt is absolutely plain.

HOUSEHOLD COOKING.

BREAD AND MARMALADE.

Amongst household economies there is sure to be an endeavour to reduce the expenditure on bread—and home-made bread will find favour with many housewives, says a writer in the "Daily Telegraph." A quarter-stone of flour, that is, about 3½lb. of flour, will yield, on an average, two good-sized loaves. To this must be reckoned 1 oz. of compressed yeast or two tablespoonfuls of brewer's yeast; a dessertspoonful of salt, one quart of water and a gill of moistening, and, usually, a teaspoonful of sugar added to the yeast to blend and give flavour. Much depends for the success of a batch of loaves on thorough baking. What is known as a fairly hot oven, that is, from 300 deg. to 350 deg. Fahrenheit, is needed, and the time is from fifty to sixty minutes. Bread should be tested by tapping on the bottom of the loaf; when the sound is hollow the bread is properly fired. A tablespoonful of lard added to the quantity given per loaf will keep the bread moist longer than loaves which are not so treated.

Less cake than usual will, certainly, be put on the average table, so such fare as currant bread and mixtures will be readily accepted. Wholemeal in the proportions of one-third to two-thirds wheat makes a loaf that is both palatable and nourishing.

HOME-MADE MARMALADE.

Although not quite so cheap as in former years, marmalade made at home will provide a good substitute for butter. If sugar is expensive, oranges are cheap, so the one balances the other. Every cook has her own marmalade recipe. On the Continent every store-room contains a good selection of this sweet, though it costs just double the English rate. Seville oranges, tangerines, citron, tomatoes, rhubarb a little later in the season, and apples in due course, all provide marmalade, which comes in handy for any meal and for a great many different purposes. The subjoined recipes for bread and marmalade are those of Mr. C. Herman Senn.

RYE BREAD.

Put into a pint of milk one tablespoonful of butter or lard and one of castor sugar, add to it 12oz. of compressed yeast previously mixed to a batter with a little tepid water. Now work in about 34lb. of wheat flour, adding also about two gills of water, beat well, cover, and let it stand for about three hours to rise. Next work in rather more than 1lb. of rye flour or rye meal. Knead the dough well for about half an hour, then put it in a floured basin, cover with a cloth, and let it rise again. Make up into loaves or rolls of desired size and shape. Bake when proved as usual.

RICE BREAD.

Cook slowly 12 lb. of rice in about a quart of water or milk and water till quite tender, and mix it whilst still hot with two quarterns of wheat flour (household flour or seconds); next add 3oz. of compressed yeast previously broken up small and mixed with a little tepid water, a small level tablespoonful of salt, and work in sufficient tepid water to form a smooth but fairly firm dough. Knead the dough thoroughly, and put it into a floured pan, cover with a cloth, and stand it in a warm place to rise. It will take from two to three hours. Divide the dough into two or four portions of equal size, knead each on a floured board, and give it the desired shape. Allow to prove in a warm place for about fifteen minutes, then bake in a fairly hot oven for about forty-five minutes. Note.—Small or broken rice can be advantageously used for this, or if preferred rice flour, which makes a loaf of finer texture. In place of compressed yeast two tablespoonfuls of liquid or brewers' yeast may be used. Rice bread is very nourishing, and is considered more digestible than ordinary bread.

CURRANT BREAD.

Sift 2½lb. to 3lb. of flour into a clean mixing-pan, add a dessertspoonful of salt, and rub in 2oz. of lard, then add ½lb. of currants (previously washed and drained). Make a well in the centre of the flour, crumble in 1oz. of yeast, stir in a small cup of milk and the same amount of water (just warm) until rather more than half is mixed to a batter; cover up with a clean cloth, and allow to stand for about forty minutes in a warm place, then with the hand work in the remaining flour gently so as not to break the currants. Add some tepid water as may be needed, and make into a nice light dough; then cover and leave again for an hour. Turn out on to a slightly floured pasteboard, and divide into small loaves, put into well-greased tins, and leave for fifteen minutes to prove, then bake in a well-heated oven [illegible]

MEN'S WEAR.

THE DRESS SUIT OF THE SEASON.

From time to time one hears of schemes for the introduction of New and Original Dress Suits, but they rarely come to maturity.

The style of the Dress Suit depicted here will doubtless be popular for years. The Dress Suit of this Season is made to fit closely to the figure, yet still gives that ease and freedom so essential in a hot climate.

Our illustration is taken from the cata-

CULT OF THE ANKLE.

SHORT SKIRTS AND CREAM COLOURED UPPERS

After a period of partial eclipse the ankle is to become fashionable once again in England. In the day of the tight skirt it showed but shyly and at intervals—and even then it was frequently encased in the spat. Now that the full skirt hangs a fair six inches from the ground, we shall see the ankle all the time.

Already preparations are being made to deck it fitting. At a hosiery shop one was shown the new stockings, whose colours vary as wine. "These are champagne," said the dainty shop assistant. "Tres chic. These are claret. That pair is burgundy." Either you must wear these of fine silk, with the daintiest of patent leather shoes, or you must have patent leather boots with cream-coloured uppers. The boots must be made high. Then you are correct! But spats—never more.

Among women the return of the ankle is welcomed. "An ankle is so becoming," as a woman remarked yesterday.

CURING THE SQUINT.

"Cases of squinting in young children are interesting to cure," says Miss Bremner, B.Sc. "This usually manifests itself about three years of age, but often parents do not take any steps to cure it until the child is five or six. This is a great mistake. The longer it is allowed to go uncured the more difficult it is to readjust the sight. Taken at once it is comparatively easy by means of eye exercises, which must be made as varied as possible in order to keep the child's interest stimulated."

Fire, Marine, Transit, Motor Car Insurance
THE SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD. is
"Always prepared to take a fair risk."
CANADA BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" SHOPPER'S LIST.

(Continued from 1st column.)

LADIES SHOES.

THE RIBBONETE SHOE. A stylish evening Walking shoe in black or white suede or black velvet, etc. Send for illustrated price list. THE STANDARD BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURING Co., 6, Apollo Bunder.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL.

WE specialise in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Electro-plating, Installations and repairs of all kinds. Expert attention guaranteed, backed by our 25 years' reputation. BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO., 9, Medows Street.

MILLINERY.

THE NEW VELVET SAILOR Rs. 15-8
Suitable for any wear. Can be had in any colour from
EMELIE WINGROVE, 111, Esplanade Road

PURE OLIVE OILS.

G. BOSSI
233, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
New consignments of ITALIAN PURE OLIVE OIL received by every mail.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE INSURANCE ADVISERS.

In fairness to yourself and family ascertain your policies correct value and how to avoid waste you now incur on it. Let QUEEN and SAXBY Alice Buildings, Fort, Bombay give you Professional Insurance Advice FREE.

STOVES.

D. D. POSTWALLA and COMPANY, 277, Hornby Road Fort, BOMBAY, Dealers in WICKLESS STOVES, of every description PRIMUS, etc., All accessories Kept in Stock.

FASHIONS IN WAR-TIME.

The world has never gone short of men who were ready to denounce the folly of women's fashions and the following of them says the "Manchester Guardian." The modes have been denounced or gibed at vigorously enough in times of peace; and in time of war it is not at all surprising that a correspondent of the "Times," should be found asserting that the coming of the full skirt and "the most sweeping and costly revolutions" that he considers are implied by its coming are even more inappropriate than racing at Ascot or Epsom. The statement has an arresting fierceness about it, but it suggests a nice problem in social values, and one that is not so negligible as might appear at first sight. Granted that the new fashions will mean some expense of money and trouble—though nothing like so much, except for those few women whose unwisdom even a great war cannot mitigate, as the angry observer of their arrival seems to think,—how far will the satisfaction brought by them be really worth while in these abnormal times? It is at least arguable that it will be very well worth while for those who can achieve it. Fashions are a great deal more than a mere following of human sheep through an indicated gate. They would not have the hold over women and men that they have if this was the greater part of their secret, for, as countless satirists have pointed out, they are obviously not specially concerned with the quest of ideal beauty or utility. But the one thing over which they are always concerned is the quest of an effective freshness, and as long as the quest is conducted with a sense of proportion there can hardly be a more harmless pursuit. It is a remedy against melancholy of a very human and well-established kind—and with the vast majority of women it is not a remedy which will ever degenerate into meaningless fri-

CC-0. Mumukshu Bhawan Varanasi Collection. Digitized by eGangotri on 09 April, 2017

GET A "GRIP" ON THE SITUATION!

Think of the exigencies and demands of hard service—military, business, pleasure—and have your mount fitted with

DUNLOP TYRES,

ensuring immunity from all trouble! Their claim to allround superiority is endorsed by the world. Again, they are British throughout; by adopting them you support British industry and your own Empire.

Obtainable through all Motor Dealers.

THE DUNLOP RUBBER Co., LTD.

FOUNDERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD OF THE PNEUMATIC TYRE INDUSTRY.

(Registered Offices: 150 & 152, Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.)

3, WALLACE STREET, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, **BOMBAY.**

3, Mangoe Lane, CALCUTTA. Kashmere Gate, DELHI. 188c. Mount Road, MADRAS. 14, Baillie Street, COLOMBO.

DUNLOP SOLID TYRES FOR HEAVY COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.

This Splendid Whisky is popular because Consumers have found it to be better than many of the much-advertised brands, **but more moderate in price.** Test it for yourself, and abide by the result.

BEWARE OF INFERIOR IMITATIONS.

GODREJ'S SAFES.

Used by Their Majesties when IN INDIA.

By appointment to His Excellency The Governor.

Highest Awards wherever Exhibited (13 Exhibitions.)

Largest Safeworks IN INDIA Employing 500 men.

MAKERS TO H.I.M. MINT AND A LARGE NUMBER OF EUROPEAN AND INDIAN BANKS.

7 LARGE SAFES

supplied to Messrs. EWART LATHAM & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their Offices.

372 SAFES

supplied for Savings Banks in India and Burma after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director General of Post and Telegraphs in July 1912.

400 BURGLAR RESISTING SAFES

recently supplied to Government to replace other maker's safes that had been burgled.

GODREJ & BOYCE.

MANUFACTURING Co.,

Near Gas Works, Parel, **BOMBAY.**

THE CHEAPEST CIGAR HOUSE IN N IA.

You will be surprised at the excellent quality and low price of our goods.

'Give us a trial—

THE CORONATION CIGAR Co.

63, ESPLANADE ROAD, **BOMBAY.**

Telephone No. 1646.

The Original Firm of

Dinshaw M. Dastoor & Co.,

71, Esplanade Road, near Currency Bank.

EST. 1890.

Please note our address and do not confound it with any other.

Our qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon with Diploma from the Royal London (Moorfields) Ophthalmic Hospital will examine eyes Retinoscopically for glasses free of charge.

We hold flattering testimonials from distinguished personages and include among our constituents such notabilities as the Honourable H. E. Rear-Admiral Peirse, all past and present Chief Justices and Puisne Judges of the Bombay High Court, Honourable members of the Bombay Legislative Council, members of the Medical profession, etc

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.

An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for all Sore Ulcerated and Weak Eyes. Price Re. 1.

An Illustrated Essay on the Eye containing useful information sent post free on application.

CAUTION In order to assure oneself against all frauds and imitations and obtain the *Original & Genuine* **ROSKOPF** watches (which have obtained several Medals & Awards) every purchaser must see that they bear the trade-mark as shown here, and must **ALSO** examine *minutely* that there is *only one S* in the name Roskopf and that there are *no initials whatever* either before or after the name Roskopf, *nor are there any such words* or indications as "& Co.," "& Cie.", or "System," within or around the trade-mark of the Genuine Roskopf watches.

Some of the unscrupulous imitators are trying to deceive the public by affixing on very inferior qualities of watches even concocted and illusory names like "*Ruskope*," "Roskope," "*Roscope*" and such others which have no existence at all, but still the substantial good qualities of the Genuine Roskopf watches are gaining so much appreciation all over different parts of the world that they raise the envy and jealousy of rival manufacturers, and it is against such artful deceptions that it has become necessary for the purchasers to protect themselves by *very carkful* and *minute* examination of the Roskopf trade-mark as herein indicated and for which we are obliged to give this warning.

Sole Agents—**ABRECHT & Co.,**

289, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

These watches are made in all sizes in Gold, Silver and Nickel cases, and can be had from all respectable watch-dealers in India and Burma.

The darkest hour is nearest the dawn"

Do not suffer from troubles caused by

URIC ACID

Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Sciatica and all Kidney Troubles shall positively be cured by

FRUCTESINE

The surest Eliminator and the greatest of the Tonics. Fructesine has the grand Invigorating effect and it is King of all Liver remedies. Is extraordinarily beneficial to Womankind for all their troubles.

DO TRY FRUCTESINE

Made in Europe. Obtainable from all Chemists.

Used and Recommended by the leading Doctors.

Sole Agents:

BALMUKAND RAY & Co.,

Ismail Building, Fort, Bombay.

Sub. Agents: SHROFF BROS. Opp. Whiteaway, Fort, Bombay.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK

MARSHALL'S BUILDING. BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2 2 per case.
Devos's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case.
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk).	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil. on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oi price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above case oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

THE MANAGER.

TRY *Kadi* even where all your remedies fail. Cures with **instan** relief, worst Cases of Asthma, Bronchitis Colds, Coughs, etc.

INNUMERABLE ORIGINAL TESTIMONIALS OPEN TO INSPECTION. PRICE RE. 1-8.

A BLESSING

"GUNC" CURES WITHOUT

COPAIBA, SANTAL OIL or any injurious **INTERNAL** Medicines. **PAINLESS POSITIVE** cure in 3 days with instant relief. Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

MONEY RETURNED IF NOT CURED.

OF ALL DEALERS.

D. SPECIFIC Co.,

FORT, MEDOWS STREET.

CALENDAR 1915 CALENDAR

Nicely Designed & Printed in Colours

WITH THE PICTURE OF

King Emperor George V.

BRITANNIA BLESSING

Indian Troops going to the War.

And a date sheet for each month by V.P.

PRICE 2 Annas each or 4 Annas for 2 Calendars 6 Annas by V. P. or free to Buyers of 6 Bottles of

AIM RUTTAIN JANI

Best Indian Pain Balm

Price 8 Annas per Bottle

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

7 THUMBU CHETTY STREET MADRAS

Latest Creation of V. Rigaud, Paris, Perfumer to the Courts of Spain, Russia, Holland, etc.

LOVE IN A DREAM

Perfume, a most unique and delicate perfume from Flowers of France; highly concentrated. One drop of the sweet scent represents the fragrance of a basket of fresh flowers. Adopted by fashionable and aristocratic ladies.

Lavender Water—With musk. Made of best Alps lavender and genuine Tonkin. Always the best. See white label and sprinkler and the guarantee of the

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—

V. C. DASTUR & Co.,

Princess Street, **BOMBAY.**

THE PRIDE OF INDIA

to be given away free

Worth a fortune to anybody!!

Do you like to penetrate the motives and sentiments of persons around you?

Do you like to fathom the minds of those you meet in business or Society?

Do you value control over others?

Do you value the power to conquer pain and banish sickness, to reform a misguided friend, to gain business success, to win profit, position and happiness?

If you do you must send for this book which we give away free to advertise the

LATENT LIGHT CULTURE.

Tinnevelly, S. India.

Do post a card now:—

Mr. MANILAL H. UDANI,

M A., LL.B., F.L.L C.,

Secretary, The Latent Light Culture

PANNALAL TERRACES, GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

ATANK NIGRAH MEDICINES

are

HONEST, RELIABLE AND EFFECTIVE.

Our warrant and reputation are behind every one of our preparations.

Why not try them?

Catalogue containing full information FREE on application.

Vaidya Shastri

MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

Jamnagar-India

and

Kalbadevi Road, **BOMBAY.**

GLUTEN BREAD

FOR THE ALIMENTARY REGIMEN OF THE DIABETES

PER DOZEN Rs. 3-12.

FRESH MESSINA LEMONS

As. 12 PER DOZEN

S. PELLEGRINO MINERAL WATER

As. 8 PER BOTTLE.

SPECIALLY IMPORTED BY

MONGINI BROTHERS

62, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for THE INDIAN NEWSPAPERS COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.